TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

The Beautiful Snow
Brings coughs and colds. White Pine Balsam is a certain cure.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.
Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1895 No. 7

There is
Nothing in Our Store

But modern, well-made and fair priced goods. If you want trashy goods we can't sell you any.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government Street

GREAT
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...AT...
...THE... WESTSIDE

Beginning at 10 o'clock,
Every Morning.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A. GREGG & SON
...TAILORS...

Large Stock,
Competent Workmen,
Right Prices,
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.

Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.

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C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE PROVINCE
PUBLISHING CO.,

Having taken over the business and plant of the Victoria Lithograph Co. (Mr. W. R. Creech still acting as foreman,) are now prepared to turn out all classes of Fine Colour and Commercial Work, such as Maps, Checks, Bonds, Debentures, Bill and Letter Heads, Coloured Labels, Show Cards, Etc., Before sending your orders to the east get estimates from

The Province Lithographing, Publishing and Printing Co.,
15 Broad Street, Victoria.

Bob—What did the lecturer say when you threw those cabbages at him?

Dick—Oh, he had hoped the audience would be pleased, but he really hadn't expected that they would entirely lose their head.

"Now, Uncle Ned, isn't he just the sweetest little cherub in the world?"

"Well, Lucy, I'm not very well up on cherubs, but as a specimen of a plain human baby he is certainly a howling success."

CHEST PROTECTORS
Just the thing for this weather. An assortment of latest designs at moderate prices.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or general servant, or chamber woman in a hotel. Please address A. M. W., Times office. jan9-2t

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN TO DANCE and learn quick, go to Winn's Hall, 46 Yates street. Admission 25 cents. 1t

FIVE HUNDRED BOOKS—We would like to buy them, sell them or exchange them at Sampson's Book Exchange, corner of Johnson and Douglas streets. 1t

THE MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have thought it my duty to accept the invitation tendered by many of you to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, and I now declare this my intention. It is customary to put forward some idea of the principles and policy of one seeking public office, and especially on this occasion it is expected of candidates that they should attempt to justify the confidence which they seek to inspire. With this end in view I will briefly state my opinions as to civic administration. Nature has favored this city with one of the most beautiful sites in the world; and the very fact of a residence here is a constant delight to the dwellers within our gates. But that man may not destroy nor impair the sweetness of our surroundings, certain works are absolutely necessary and must be promptly carried out by corporate effort. Foremost among them are:

A pure and wholesome water supply.
A complete sewer system.
A properly organized scavenger service.

These works, as is well known to some of you, have already engaged my attention, and I hope before long to see such primary essentials to our city's welfare efficiently secured.

There are other matters which, as we progress, will have to be undertaken in order to ensure our comfort and happiness. Among those requiring more immediate attention may be mentioned:

The straightening of suburban streets from that zigzag misery that now afflicts them.

The paving of the business portion of the city.

The grading of the new additions so as to be ready for sewer and water connections.

The Jubilee hospital question presses and must be settled without further delay, for as yet no arrangements have been made with that institution for the support of the sick poor of our city.

The fire department is inefficient. The Chief declares the city has outgrown the force and apparatus at his disposal; in short, the whole of the large North Ward is entirely without fire protection.

A new cemetery is one of the pressing needs of our city. This can easily be acquired and if properly managed need not be a drag upon the city revenue, but soon become a large source of profit and satisfaction to our citizens.

Railway connections directly with the East by the proposed "British Pacific," or any other transcontinental road that will make Victoria its terminus, should be given all possible aid and inducement.

The above are some of the measures I should endeavor to secure, always remembering that it is the duty of civic administration to secure an actual advantage to the ratepayer for his share of contribution to the revenue.

Owing to the large list of voters it is a physical impossibility for me to make a personal canvass. I therefore take this, my only opportunity directly to address the individual elector, and earnestly solicit your influence and votes.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. KEITH WILSON.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 9, 1895.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

By order of the Trustees of the estate of William Johnston, Port Essington, Skeena River, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At Salesroom, Bastion St.,
At 11 O'clock. a. m.

To-Morrow, January 10,

All the stock-in-trade, comprising

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

On other Accounts, to close Balances

By order of the shippers. Ex Miowera (in bond):
3 qr. casks Tizzana Red Australian Wine, marked A. B.
2 qr. casks Tizzana Red Australian Wine, marked M. P.
12 doz. American Catsup and Sauces.
6 doz. Australian Honey.
10 doz. Quebec Maple Syrup, half gal tins.
3 bbls. Sauer Kraut.
Boots, Shoes and Findings, assorted.
Shoemaker's Sewing Machine in good order.
Clothing—Men's and Boy's Suits, overcoats, hats and caps.
Silk Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, etc., etc.
Terms cash.
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Continued on Last Page.

Gas from petroleum is very extensively made and used in Russia, Austria, and many parts of Germany.

BELLINGER IN COURT.

Doubt as to the Indictment Causes a Postponement of the Accused's Trial.

The Clause of the Criminal Code Which Bears on the Offence Charged.

Justice Drake was on the bench; little Arthur sat playing with a toy, and Peter Bellinger was in the prisoner's dock. It was in the supreme court, and the room was crowded. Peter Bellinger was arraigned, charged with kidnapping the child Arthur and selling him into captivity to Indians. The chief and his queen of the Chacklesats had seats on the right near Rev. Joseph Nicolaye, the interpreter.

The charge was read over to Bellinger, and Hon. Mr. Richards, who prosecuted, at once asked for a remand. He had only just been instructed, and he wished to look further into the clause of the criminal code under which the charge had been laid; the prosecution might lay another charge. Chief Hussey was in correspondence with the authorities in Michigan, and would soon learn something further of the former history of the prisoner. The prisoner had elected speedy trial and the prosecution would not make any unnecessary delay.

Justice Drake asked Bellinger was he still of the same mind.

Bellinger replied that he had left the question of trial in the hands of Mr. Powell, his counsel. He would like Mr. Powell to advise him.

Mr. Powell was not present.

Mr. Richards said he had understood that Mr. Powell would advise his client to elect trial before a judge and jury.

Justice Drake remarked that Bellinger could change his mind. It had been known that a prisoner had several times changed his mind. How long did the prosecution wish for an adjournment?

Mr. Richards and Chief Hussey had a consultation together, and Mr. Richards asked three or four weeks.

The court put the continuation of the trial off till the 30th inst.

The Bellinger case has created interest outside of any humane feeling for the child Arthur; there is considerable interest attached to it from a legal point of view. It is rumored that a point of international law may be involved in the case. The alleged act of kidnapping was committed in the state of Michigan, although the alleged sale of the child took place at Chucklesat in this province. Bellinger claims to be the parent of the child, however, and the case thereby becomes more involved. The indictment has been laid under section 261 of the criminal code, which reads:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines or imprisons any other person within Canada, or kidnaps any other person with intent—

(a) To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in Canada against his will; or

(b) To cause such other person to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against his will; or

(c) To cause such other person to be sold or captured as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will.

"2. Upon the trial of any person under this section the non-resistance of the person so kidnapped or unlawfully confined thereto shall not be a defence, unless it appears that it was not caused by threats, duress or force or exhibition of force."—R. S. C., c. 162, s. 46.

Legal Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Drake disposed of the following applications in chambers this morning:

Hanington v. McTavish.—Application of defendant for an order that action be remitted from supreme court to county court of Victoria. Order made on filing affidavit of service.

Urquhart v. Laing.—Application for examination of Laing. Order made on usual terms. S. P. Mills for applicant.

Denny v. Sayward.—Application of plaintiffs for leave to proceed with action here. Order made. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff and G. Hunter for defendant.

A writ was issued yesterday by the solicitors of the Victoria & Sidney railway company against the corporation of Victoria. The complaint is that the company in the course of construction of the railway built a trestel at a point alongside Elk lake where it crosses a corner of the lake. The company were requested to fill in this trestle, and in accordance with such request, which was communicated to them by the city engineer, they did so. Some five thousand cubic yards of earth were required for the filling in, for which the company have charged a dollar a yard, including both labor and material. The company were refused payment of the amount as claimed against the corporation, and they have launched this action for the recovery of such amount.

At Russell's Dissolution Sale
Boys' suits, $1.
Boys' fine tweed pants, $1.
English tweeds, 50c. yard.

His kiss was like a blow unto
Her modesty; with meek
And truly Christian spirit
She turned the other cheek.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE WIRES DOWN.

The telegraph wires have been down all day as a result of heavy storms in the east. The Times is therefore without its usual supply of outside news.

THE MADSON CASE.

Sergeant Hawton Tells of the Arrest of the Prisoner.

The Madson arson case was in the police court again to-day. Mr. Larsen, for the prosecution, testified that Madson and Mrs. Hunter, now Mrs. Smith, were once at his house, and the woman announced that she was going to get married. Madson said that no other man would ever have the chance to live in the house, as he would burn it down. Mr. Larsen also corroborated other evidence offered by the prosecution yesterday.

Sergeant Hawton testified that he went to the fire when the alarm sounded, and was told by Mr. Smith and others that it was a certainty that Madson had set fire to the house. He went to Madson's house at Oaklands, a mile and a half distant, at 3 o'clock and arrested him. He had to knock several times to get Madson to open the door. The clothing of the accused was dry, as were a pair of shoes that he said he had worn. One pair of shoes, however, were quite damp. The snowstorm began at midnight, but there was not a very heavy fall until after the fire, the alarm of which sounded at 12.50 o'clock. In the cabin Madson's stockings were found near the damp shoes.

The case was still in progress when the Times went to press.

Brief Locals.

—The Women's Council was in session in the city hall committee room this afternoon.

—At the meeting of the city council on Friday afternoon the annual reports will be received and arrangements made for printing.

—It was a man named Foley, not Cummins, employed by the city in the electric light development work, who skipped out. Mr. Cummins remains faithfully at his post.

—William Plummer, formerly an inmate of the old men's home, who was lately sent to Scotland at the city's expense, is now on the Atlantic on his way back. Plummer has written a letter to a friend in Victoria saying that his wife and son are in New York; he sends love to the boys and hopes to be able to soon see them again. He is a passenger by the Etruria to New York.

—James North, arrested a few days ago on the charge of trying to rob the house of T. F. Sinclair, but discharged, is again in custody. He was arrested to-day for stealing a pair of blankets, a quilt and some wine glasses from the White Horse hotel, where the fire was. Constables McDonald and Mouat made the arrest and the stolen property was recovered.

At Russell's 134 Douglas Street.
Thousands of immense bargains in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes.

THE DEER OF SCOTLAND.

Conditions Under Which the Roebuck, Red and Fallow Deer Live.

Of the four-footed game the largest are the deer. The roebuck is the only member of the family in a truly wild condition. His small size, nimbleness, and ungregarious habits enable him to wander from one place to another with a measure of impunity. In wooded valleys and within reach of the hills he seems to be well able to look after himself. He abounds in the northern counties—in Perthshire, the highland districts of Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire, and is thinly scattered over the central valley.

The red deer or stag, has by no means the same claims to be regarded as a wild animal as in the days when the Commons King made his memorable excursion through the Trossachs. He is now cooped up in savage fastnesses, with mountain fences three thousand feet high, behind which he only wanders in an exceptionally hard winter. The "forests" with which I am acquainted, would neither maintain a crofter nor even reimburse a sheep farmer, and are simply incapable of being put to any other use.

In the middle of the day the deer are seldom to be seen, except by a practiced eye, and they are then at rest and lying quietly among the rough heath, or it may be in the shadow of some birch copse. In the early morning or on the approach of evening they feed downward toward the grassy slopes of the rivers and burns. Their scent is sharper than their sight. They detect the intruding botanist or geologist long before they see him, and, by their actions, apprise the keeper that a trespasser is at hand. The fallow deer is still further from the true feral condition, and can only be reared as an ornamental domestic animal, kept to give picturesqueness to the park around the mansion. His grass is provided and his water is sure.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

He—I wonder when you will be able to set as good a table as my mother does?

She—By the time you are able to provide as good a table as your father does.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Turner Moves the Second Reading of the Two Million Dollar Loan Bill.

Government Prevented From Rushing Cities' Commissioners Bill Through.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. G. C. King.

Mr. Eberts presented a petition from W. Melville Newton and others in favor of the Red Mountain railway bill.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from 150 electors of New Westminster asking for the abolition of the special charter and to allow them to come under the general municipal act.

Mr. Irving presented a petition from H. E. Rehusen respecting a claim for certain land.

A petition presented by Mr. Graham relating to the bounty on coyotes was ruled out of order, as it asked for an expenditure.

The private bills committee submitted the Nanaimo city re-survey bill with amendments.

The railway committee submitted the Burrard Inlet railway and ferry bill with amendments.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the mining leases issued for mining properties on the Fraser river.

Mr. Helmcken asked the attorney-general: Does the government intend taking any steps towards obtaining the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve, in accordance with the resolutions passed by this house?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Negotiations will shortly be opened with the Indians with the object of carrying out the meaning of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the loan bill. In doing so he said it was hardly necessary for him to speak at length, as he had already shown the need for the loan, while the bill itself was very plain. It provided for the raising of £420,000 by issuing inscribed stock, the method adopted in 1891. It placed the loans in the very best position and enabled the government to borrow money at the very lowest rates. There was a slight difference between the bill before the house and the act of 1891. The change would curtail the expenses in connection with negotiating the loan. The act of 1891 did not give the finance minister definite powers in connection with negotiating the loan, and consequently many telegrams had to pass between himself and the government while he was in London negotiating the loan. The change made his powers more definite. There were several technical amendments that would have to be made in committee. All knew the object of the loan and all would admit that the amount asked was not excessive, when the assets of the province were considered. There were the interest and subsidy received from the Dominion government, which would continue in perpetuity, which could properly be put down as assets. The value of these assets was nearly eighty million dollars. He had been told by the men who loaned money to the province that the province did not appreciate these assets, but the money lenders did. He mentioned this to show that the government were not going beyond their assets when they asked for this loan. At present the balance sheet showed liabilities over assets, but if the Dominion government subsidies were placed among the assets the balance would be on the other side. The first purpose of the loan was to pay off the overdraft, but the greater portion would be devoted to the carrying on of public works. Expenditures in this line had always tended to increase the revenue of the province. The increase in the revenue had been steady, and was still going on. Because there had been one bad year you could not say that the revenue was going to fall off altogether. These were but abnormal conditions. He had evidence to show that the revenue was not declining. The revenue last year, leaving out the land sales, amounted to $765,000. Ten years ago it amounted to $411,000 and five years ago to $555,000, so that it had increased nearly 100 per cent. in ten years. Of the $411,000 raised ten years ago $209,000 was raised in the province, the balance being received from the Dominion government. Last year the amount raised in the province was $522,000, or an increase of 150 per cent. This was not a sudden increase, but a steady and continuous one. It clearly shows that the revenue upon which we depend is increasing even in times of depression. Last year $769,000 was raised without the sale of land or any attempt to sell land. The government did not sell any lands last year, for if they had attempted to do so the prices they would have obtained would have been very low. At present the province was under a cloud, but that cloud had a gold and silver lining. It was only necessary to look at the mining reports. Gigantic works are being undertaken in the silver region, and already a large amount of ore is being shipped. This will be largely augmented now that better means of transportation have been devised. All this means additional revenue. The gold mines also were coming to the fore again and the output of gold was rapidly increasing. Large works were being undertaken by strong companies, which meant a much greater output, still farther adding to the revenue of the province and increasing the wages of the workers. As a rule, mining was uncertain, but it was not so with us, our mining districts being so well known. Such works must tend to increase the revenue of the province. He was fully persuaded that a few years would see an important increase in the amount of bullion exported. This, too, would bring more agriculturists to the province to raise produce for the miners. He believed that the revenue would increase more rapidly than before and that it could be easily increased from 50 to 75 percent. This being the case, the government could with confidence ask the house to sanction the loan. It would be raised cheaply, at a good rate and spent for the benefit of the province. The government were fully alive to the fact that the utmost economy must be practiced. Because large sums were to be voted it did not mean that those amounts were to be expended. It was the intention of the government to go through all the departments and lop off all that was not necessary. He thought it could be managed so that in a few years the increase in the expenditure would be stopped and that it would remain as it was, while the revenue increased. Part of the money asked for in the loan was to pay off the overdraft, but the largest portion would be devoted to public works.

Mr. Semlin had to congratulate the finance minister on his conversion to the principle of economy. This was something which should have been adopted ten years ago and which the opposition had been advocating for twelve years. They had never complained of the amount expended on public works, but they did say that too much was expended on the expenses of government and that the money voted for public works had been wasted. The government now admitted this. While opposing the bill, he would again congratulate the finance minister on his promise to practice economy. The finance minister said that the revenue had increased by 150 per cent. If this was so was it not time that the province could be run without having to borrow money? The population is not increasing at such a rate that it is necessary to borrow more money. If it was the greater portion is governed by municipalities, who collect their own revenue and expend it. In spite of this the government wanted to borrow more money. Some time ago they borrowed a million dollars, of which amount the province received the benefit of $800,000. Then in 1891 they borrowed three and a half millions, and now they want another two millions. Our contention is that if the revenue has increased as they say it has they have not exercised sufficient economy in carrying on the business of the province. He could not favor the borrowing of another two million dollars. If methods of economy had been pursued for the past ten years there would be no need for another loan. If a wise government had been in power during the last ten years there would be no need of going further into debt. The feeling throughout the province is that the borrowing should stop. The late chief commissioner said the last loan would be the last one. With the loan now before the house the interest and sinking fund that it would be necessary to raise would amount to more than the government would have for public works. They were making the day when the borrowing would stop still further away. He could not favor the loan, because he did not think the members of the government were the proper men to expend the money. They say that a large amount of the money had already been expended and that the house was bound to sanction the payment of it. But they did not explain to his satisfaction why that money had been expended. The finance minister had promised to reform, but it had never been the policy of his government to economize. He would warn the attorney-general that no amendment would be introduced by the opposition, and if he wished to defend his loan bill he would have to do it at once. Having no confidence in the ability of the government to expend the money, he could not vote for the bill.

Hon. Col. Baker wanted to know where the money for roads, streets and bridges was to come from if it was not borrowed. It was true that many agriculturists were anxious to come here, but it would not do to bring them here until the lands were surveyed and roads constructed leading to the markets of the province.

Mr. Sword, referring to the finance minister's statement that the Dominion subsidy was a large asset, said it must be remembered that the taxpayers of the province paid a large share of that subsidy. They paid it to the Dominion government and the Dominion government paid it to the province. The finance minister had said that $249,000 was received from the Dominion government. All but $90,000 of that goes to pay the interest and sinking fund on our loans. Another $80,000 would be required to pay the interest and sinking fund on the loan before the house, so that the Dominion subsidy would be more than absorbed for that purpose. On his motion the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

The mechanics' and laborers' bill was dropped from the orders and Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to take its place. The new bill is intituled an act to make better provision for securing the payment of money due to contractors and workmen, and for other purposes.

The house went into committee, Major Mutter in the chair, on the police and constables bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was not the intention of the government to greatly increase the force as had been rumored. The chief object of the bill was to more plainly show the tenure of office of the constables and to allow the superintendent to move them about the province as the occasion demanded. It was more likely that the force would be decreased than increased.

Mr. Hume—It would be hard on married constables to be moved all over the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Constables should not be married. (Laughter.)

Dr. Walkem and Mr. Kitchen got into a little "scrap" over the clause providing for the appointment of special constables by a justice of the peace.

Dr. Walkem said special constables would be appointed for every little "scrap."

Mr. Kitchen—The hon. member is off his base. (Laughter.)

Dr. Walkem—The hon. members chews the rag more than any member in the house. I cannot help it if I cannot hammer anything into his noddle.

Mr. Kitchen—Oh! I meant you were off the track.

The bill was reported complete, there being but a few technical amendments.

The house went into committee, Mr. Graham in the chair, on the companies' bill. It was reported complete without amendments.

The house went into committee on the government of cities bill.

Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment to allow all voters who now vote for mayor and aldermen to vote on the question as to whether the measure shall be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the voting qualifications in the cities should be the same and he thought only property owners should be allowed to vote on a question of the change of government. They were the parties consulted when a special expenditure for improvements was required and therefore they should say whether the system of government is to be changed. The property owners have always been reasonable when by-laws were submitted to them and had not stood in the way of the wishes of the other citizens. The men who pay should have the say and their rights should not be overridden by those who do not own property.

Mr. Cotton could not understand how the attorney-general could speak as he had. Could he say that no one but property owners had any interest in the cities. At present others besides the property owners had a say in the expenditure of the general revenue. Every resident in a city has an interest in the government of the cities and they should be allowed to vote when a change was proposed.

Mr. Semlin contended that the property owners had never asked for the additional privilege the attorney-general proposed to give them. He could not see why all those who vote for mayor and aldermen should not have a vote on the question of changing the system of government. The attorney-general had given no reason why the government

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Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

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"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR JANUARY.

Canton Flannel,	14 yds for	$1
Flannelette,	15 "	$1
White Calico,	20 "	$1
Unbleached Calico,	20 "	$1
Linen Glass Cloth,	12 "	$1
All Linen Crash Toweling	12 yds	$1
Dress Lining,	3 yds for	25c
Grey Flannel,	12 1-2c a yd	
White Flannel,	25c a yd	
Scarlet Flannel,	25c a yd	
Brown Holland,	10c a yd	
Art Muslin,	8 1-2c a yd	

Children's Heavy Wool Hose from 15c a pair.

Children's Undervests from 25c each

Women's Cashmere Hose, 25c a pair

Bed Comforters, 75c each

White Blankets, $2 a pair

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A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Property Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

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Old Crusty—What a charming girl baby you have, Mrs. Grimes—and, speaking of girls, don't you know I always adored them and could ever tell a first-class girl at a glance. What is her name, please?

Mrs. Grimes—Albert.—Adams Freeman.

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Mocha and Java Coffee received fresh, ground daily; from Stemler & Earle's Coffee Mills.

A full supply of Lipton's Teas always on hand.

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Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

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Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

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For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for It. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
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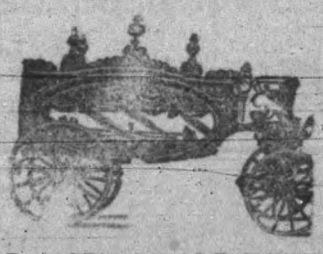
(Established 1867.)



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Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov6-tf

should take a privilege from one portion of the citizens and give it to another portion who had not asked for the additional privilege.

Mr. Kennedy said he moved the amendment to protect those whom the attorney-general proposed to disfranchise. It is true that the people elected the mayor but he would be in the hands of the commissioners who were to fix his pay. He contended that others besides the property owners were interested in the city.

Mr. Forster did not believe the attorney-general realized what he was doing. It was all nonsence to say that it was optional. Only a portion of the people would have a vote on the question.

Mr. Macpherson contended that the householders contributed the revenue, the property owners simply collecting their rents and charging the taxes to the tenants.

Mr. Cotton would like the attorney-general to explain why he was disfranchising so many people. Surely the license payers and householders had some interest in the city. They would not live in a city if it was not properly governed and it was they who made the cities prosperous. A large amount of the revenue was contributed by the license holders.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the mayor would be elected by the people at large. He contended that the tenant would not have a place to live in if it was not for the landlord.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that the property owners would still be the only ones to vote on money by-laws if Mr. Kennedy's amendment was carried. They did not want to interfere with the property owners' rights to vote on money by-laws. The attorney-general said the whole people would elect the mayor, but what power would he have against two or more commissioners appointed by the government. The commissioners could even cut off his salary. The mayor would be a mere figurehead.

Mr. Semlin said it was not proposed to interfere with the rights of the property owners in the amendment but the bill was interfering with the rights of the citizens. The attorney-general shirked entirely the question of disfranchising this large body of citizens.

Mr. Rogers contended that the property owners should have all the say on this question.

Mr. Williams held that if the arguments in favor of the bill were carried out the franchise would have to be limited in all elections. He contended that the people who at present voted for mayor and aldermen should have a vote of this question. Of course it would provide positions for old political hacks. The bill if passed would allow the government to send men from Victoria to govern Vancouver and make Vancouver pay $16,000 a year for it.

Mr. Forster contended that the bill would allow the men who held a lot of idle land to go back and lighten their burdens by replacing the taxes on improvements. If the attorney-general carried out his argument he would have to give a man just as many votes as a man held property. He contended that the legislation to decrease the taxes on improvements had done much good and the object of the bill was to go back on this legislation and place the taxes on improvements. It was a retrograde step and should not be adopted.

Mr. McPherson—According to the attorney-general a man had no right to come into the world without property. The large property owners had enough to say now. In Vancouver there were five wards and therefore the large owners had in many cases five votes. It was these large property owners who piled up the debt of Vancouver, because it was only a short time ago that a man had to have $500 worth of property before he could vote on by-laws.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if there was to be an extended franchise let it be extended and give householders' wives, sons and daughters votes.

Mr. McPherson asked if the attorney-general was prepared to go to that extent. Will he support it if brought in, or is he only talking for show.

Mr. Semlin held that the attorney-general was fighting around the question.

Mr. Cotton—The attorney-general has not explained his position yet. If he wants to give householders, their wives, daughters, sons, cousins and aunts votes why does he not give them a vote for members of the legislature. When he proposes to do that it would be time to consider the question. The attorney-general had not explained his objection to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the amendment wanted to adopt one restriction for another restriction.

Mr. Forster—The attorney-general means then that it is right to extend the franchise but if you do not do that restrict it. The bill would take the government of the people out of the hands of the people and put it in the hands of four commissioners appointed by an unprogressive government.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house adjourned at 5:55.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie—To introduce a bill intituled "An act to authorize the transfer of certain property of the Alexandra hospital for women and children and training school for nurses," to the "Alexandra non-sectarian orphanage and children's home of Vancouver."

Mr. Kennedy—To amend the public school act amendment act of 1893.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Semlin—(1) Have the government any information as to the truth of reports current that the employees of the contractors for the Nakusp & Slocan company have large unsettled claims against the company? (b) Have the Canadian Pacific railway signed the lease for the said railway? (c) Have the Canadian Pacific railway accepted the line as complete? (d) Have the government allowed the Nakusp & Slocan railway company to receive the full amount of the debentures guaranteed? (e) Is there any possibility of the unpaid employees placing a lien upon the railway?

Mr. Graham—Upon what date was the bounty on coyotes lowered? What reason was assigned for the lowering of the bounty?

THE ALLIGATOR.

An Old Floridian Tells of the Habits of the Big Saurian.

Alligators are interesting animals, or birds, or reptiles, whichever you choose to call them. A great many tourists who come to Florida buy alligators for pets, but the best kind of a pet, if you want a good one, is a stuffed alligator. When alive they have the habit of growing very rapidly and of taking to a good, convenient swamp some day. Occasionally other pets, dogs, rabbits and the like, have been known to disappear mysteriously.

There are several men in Jacksonville who make a specialty of alligators; there are lots of alligators in Florida who make a specialty of men. The story is about the men who make a specialty of alligators. One of them is Mr. Jack Hewitt. He has probably stuffed more alligators than any other man in Florida. The other year his record was 7,442.

"The best way to get young alligators," he said the other day, "is to get them before they are hatched. The female alligator, when she wants to lay her eggs, clears out a place by sweeping her tail around until she has a hole about three or four feet in depth and some six feet or so in circumference. Then she lays her eggs and goes around and collects a lot of moss and leaves and all the decayed vegetable matter she can find. This she piles on top of the eggs, and her nest then looks like a great mound some ten or twelve feet high. The mound is built quite near the edge of the river or the pond in which she lives. After the eggs have been well covered up she leaves them and stays around within easy reach to protect them. You see the male alligator gets hungry sometimes and when in that condition he is not averse to a great mound of eggs. The mother stays around to keep him from eating them. She lays generally about thirty eggs, but in one nest a little while ago we found no less than seventy-two eggs. I imagine that this alligator must have been a very large one. The eggs are laid in June or July and are hatched during the latter part of August or early in September. As soon as the young ones are hatched the mother generally leaves them to provide for themselves, though sometimes they keep close to her for some months after their birth. The young ones are about six inches long when just born. They grow very rapidly.

"In taking the eggs from the mounds we have to be very careful, as then the female alligator will often attack us. Alligators are taken, too, when they are of a young age, anywhere from a week to a year. They are always to be found in the winter time sunning themselves on the shores of a pond or the banks of a river. One has to be very quick in his actions then to take them, and the easiest way to capture them is to get them before they are born. We hatch them out then by building an artificial nest for them. We put a great deal of decayed vegetable matter on top of them. The decayed vegetable matter, you see, keeps the eggs very warm.

"The young alligator is generally very hardy. We feed them on raw meat. Thousands of the young ones are killed every year and stuffed. I send them to curiosity dealers all over the world. They sell anywhere from 50 cents to $1. The young ones sell at from 25 cents to 50 cents each, while we realize very good prices for the larger ones. The largest one I ever stuffed and sold was 12 feet 6 inches long. The old alligators are generally from nine to ten feet long.

"Old alligators are rarely caught alive. They are only good for killing. To kill them we generally go out at night with a bull's eye lantern and flash the light over the surface of the water. The alligator is attracted by the glare of the light, and comes out to see what the trouble is all about. Then you see his two eyes shining like little balls of fire, and you let him have some cold lead just half way between his eyes. You can also fish for him with a line, using fish or raw meat for bait.

"You can tell the age of an alligator by his head. The older he is the thicker and wider is his head. Alligators live to be at least a hundred years old if we don't catch them and stuff them. The one that I had that was twelve feet long must have been at least three hundredl years old. The male alligator has a very long head; the female alligator has a stumpier head.

"A great deal has been said about alligators attacking white men while swimming. I never heard of but one attacking a human being, and that was reported from Palatka some years ago. The story was that an alligator dragged a little negro who was fishing from the end of the wharf outward by the leg. If you attack an alligator his first idea seems to be to get out of sight as fast as possible.

"I never heard of an alligator being tamed. They seem to retain all their viciousness and to repel all the advantages that civilization offers them. They do not take kindly to captivity at all. Many alligators in captivity, though, will live to be quite ancient. The alligator dead and stuffed seems to be more popular with the collectors of curiosities than his very much alive brothers and sisters. We ship them all over the world to circuses and museums.

"There is no one particular place to go fishing or shooting for alligators. Every pond in Florida either has its alligator or has had it at some time or another. The alligator spends its nights in a hole it builds for itself in the banks along the river or near its pond. Here you may find the mother at times surrounded by her offspring of many generations and of all ages.

"The only part of the alligator that is fit to eat is its tail. This is made into chowder or boiled. It tastes very much like fresh codfish.

"The selling of the alligators is quite a good business. We ship thousands of stuffed ones every year, and the tourists who come here during the winter generally go away with a lot of them, either live ones or dead and stuffed ones. We have two men out at present collecting the young ones."—Jacksonville Citizen.

The Bank of England has in its possession a bank note dated Dec. 19, 1699, for five hundred and fifty-five pounds. It is printed from an engraved plate, but had blank spaces for the amount, date, number and signature. Across it are written memoranda showing that it was repaid in three installments. Its appearance is not at all unlike the present note. In the bank library is another note for twenty-five pounds, which was not presented for 111 years. Another curiosity, said to be unique, is a note for no less than one million pounds, dated 1782.

A decree of the minister of public instruction at Tokio places the German language at the head of the foreign languages in the universities and lyceums, whereas until now English was in the first rank. At present seven German professors give lectures at the Tokio university—two in medicine, three in philosophy and two in law.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Famous cooks, prominent physicians and thousands of everyday housekeepers endorse it. Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

COMFORT

Can be obtained by the use of one of those DOWN QUILTS which Weilers are selling so cheaply.

A COMFORTER

In time of trouble is a great blessing, and so is a rich, warm Down Comforter these chilly nights.

COMFORTLESS

Will be the condition of those who neglect to furnish themselves with one of Weiler Bros' cheap Down Quilts.

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

WANTED HELP! Men or Women in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars, write World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the Municipal Commissioners Bill now before the Legislature.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C.,
January 7, 1895. 38-td

Medical Examinations.

The next examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in Victoria on Tuesday, the 8th day of January. Full particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
d24-2w Registrar and Secretary.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE

Tenders Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Friday next, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for printing and binding 300 copies of the Annual Report of the corporation, viz., for the year 1894.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8, 1894.

NOTICE.

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 14, 1894. dec14

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Wharf and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Dec. 12, 1894. dec13

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf **City Engineer.**

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf **City Engineer.**

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Pembroke Street, between Douglas and Blanchard Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 27th, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to section 43 of the Municipal Act, 1892, as amended by section 14 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1894, which reads as follows:

"43. Any person who complains that his name has been improperly omitted from the Voters' List, after the same has been certified as correct by the Mayor, may, in cities, apply to the Police Magistrate of the city, to have his name inserted in the Voters' List."

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., December 26th, 1894.

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

The Buyer

Who wants Chdce Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 13 City Market.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
77 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale

On Friday, January 18th, 1895, at 2 p.m. Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain first mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Coldstream Hotel, Vernon, B. C., by Richard J. Davies, Esq., auctioneer, the following property, situate at Enderby, B. C., namely:

Lot 33 of the Townsite of Enderby, according to Plan 211, and forming part of Lot 150 of the Osoyoos Division of Yale District, together with the messuage erected thereon and known as "Brewsters."

Terms one third cash down; balance in six and nine months.

For conditions of sale apply to the auctioneer or C. Dubois Mason, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C., solicitor for the vendor. 15-10t

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Russell and James McDonald under the firm name of Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., has been dissolved from the 2nd day of January, 1895, by mutual consent, James McDonald continuing the Vancouver business, 62 Cordova street, and assuming all liabilities for the same, and Charles Russell continues the Victoria business, 134 Douglas street, and assumes all liabilities for the same.

CHARLES RUSSELL.
JAMES McDONALD.

January 2nd, 1895. 22-7t

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Boyce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Victoria, B.C.,
Administrator of the Estate of M. B. Lang, deceased. d28-1m

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895 unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in the month of March next, for a transfer to William Carr Burns of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1894.

ROBERT DUDGEON.

d18-1m

DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Victoria, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested in this important industry are requested to be present.

Special rates of passage are being arranged.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Leander Tepid Swimming Baths are now open again by F. J. Mesher. Donald F. McDonald has no connection with these baths whatever. Massage and Electric baths can be given as usual.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. j5-1m

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

A. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government str.et. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street, on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

Coltart & Eteson
BROKERS
Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated.
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.
SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE

USEFUL HORSE FOR SALE or exchange for anything saleable. Address "Dan," Times office. j4-1w

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a male cook in hotel or boat; first-class references. Address under letter L., this office. j7-3t

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oc27-tf

TO LET.

TO LET—Two story brick house; 8 rooms; Cadboro Bay road; $18 per month. Nice cottage at Oak Bay; 5 rooms; reduced to $7 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET—A few blocks from postoffice on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address P. O. box 503. dec13-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

TENDERS WANTED for the purchase of a six-room house and lot on 10 Stanley Avenue. Apply on premises. j8-2t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

BRING YOUR CLEAN GREASE to the Victoria Soap Works; receive cash or soap; cor. Herald and Govt. Sts. d10-1m

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A leather purse, containing $9.75. Reward by leaving it at this office. 2t

LOST—A Jubilee Two-Pound Piece, mounted as a charm. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at the office of this paper. pant-3t

The Daily Times.

THE LOAN.

Minister Turner yesterday gave to the house his explanation of the new loan bill, which provides for the borrowing of two million dollars. Part of the loan is required to meet the deficits of the past and current years, and must, we suppose, be raised in order that the overdrafts may be discharged. But the minister accompanied his explanation by two statements which throw a rather curious light upon it. One was that the yearly revenue is increasing at a substantial rate, a statement which the minister backed up by an elaborate array of figures. The other statement was that the government have resolved on a policy of rigid economy, which they profess to hope will do great things for the provincial finances. The question naturally suggests itself: why should the government want to borrow so much money if they have a substantial increase of revenue in prospect and intend to pare down the expenditure. The overdrafts now outstanding amount to something less than a million dollars, according to the minister's recent statements. Why, then, borrow the other million if there is a likelihood of money enough being secured from the revenue to meet the expenditure? Even if we allow a quarter of a million for the possible deficit of next year, as calculated by the finance minister, there is still left a margin of $750,000 between the amount of the proposed loan and the actual borrowing necessity. What does the government mean by adding that large sum unnecessarily to the debt of the province? It must be concluded that they have less faith than Mr. Turner would imply in the revenue increase and their own ability to economize, or they are intent on borrowing a much larger amount than they actually need, in order that they may dissipate the balance in their own peculiar fashion. They have been warned by their financial advisers in London that the credit of the province will be endangered by too lavish a use of it, and in view of that warning they are pursuing a strange course in asking for more than is actually required if the minister's statements in regard to revenue and economy are correct. Perhaps the finance minister was only indulging in his favorite propensity for humbug when he made those statements.

SET 'EM UP AGAIN.

The servile support of our contemporary to Mr. Davie's scheme for seizing the government of the city will surprise no one. It is the result of the relations existing between the government and the Colonist. But the cringing article which appears this morning is particularly refreshing, since it is published side by side with an article upon the parish councils elections in England. The parish councils bill is the widest and most elaborate extension of the franchise that has ever been introduced. Mr. Davie's bill is entirely in the opposite direction. The contrast is, therefore, both unfortunate and unhappy. The object of Mr. Davie's measure is to govern the cities by COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. This is clearly expressed in the bill and is too palpable to leave any basis for an argument. "The whole business," our contemporary elegantly affirms, "is left in the hands of the citizens themselves." But this is misleading and untrue. A large number of the citizens will have no voice in deciding how the affairs of the city shall be managed, while the whole community will have no voice in the SELECTION of the commissioners. In other words, a large number of the citizens will be disfranchised directly, while the remainder will disfranchise themselves the moment they ratify the appointment of the commissioners, of whom they have no voice in selecting. Those four-thousand-dollar-a-year favorites are to be named by the government. It is so nominated in the bond. And should the citizens entitled to vote refuse to ratify Mr. Davie's nominees that astute gentleman can set up another batch. It will clearly become a case of "set 'em up again," and those set up will, in every instance, be favorites of the government. The chops and changes which the bill has undergone since it raised its head to strike at individual liberty do not minimize the pernicious principle it seeks to establish. The sting remains and the poison must be extracted. This may be accomplished by the united voice of the citizens. Messrs. Rithet and Helmcken will hardly treat with defiance an indignant protest from their constituents in order to facilitate the daring schemes of a man they already regard with suspicion and distrust. From Mr. Davie himself there is no hope, but should he succeed in passing his bill the statutes will firmly establish his claim to the scorn and execration of posterity forever.

DOMINION VOTERS.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days for Victoria electors to get their names on the Dominion lists. Lists may be seen at the office of Archer Martin, barrister, 82 Government street, and at the Times office. Forms of application and all information will be furnished. Voters may register this evening and to-morrow evening at above places after 8:15. Members of the Liberal Association are urgently requested to meet at Mr. Martin's office to-night and to-morrow night and aid in the revision of the lists.

FREE TRADE.

The most ardent protectionist cannot altogether destroy the humanizing influences of international trade, for the sound and simple reason that it is impossible to export our own products unless we accept the products of other nations in return. This is an influence which, fortunately for mankind, prevents the complete application of the protective principle and preserves men and nations from the immeasurable evils which the policy of commercial isolation now fails to inflict. There is another influence which is almost equally effective: we must either import certain products from abroad or go without them altogether. The widest form of protection would not enable Canada to grow its own tea, coffee, cotton, rice or tropical fruits; therefore, the most the protectionist can accomplish is to abridge foreign trade, he cannot totally suppress it. If, however, it be deemed the highest wisdom for a nation to restrict its commercial dealings with the world at large it is surely folly to yearn for foreign trade in any shape. But while asserting the restrictive principle as regards importations, protectionists manifest a feverish desire to export as much as possible—and this is one of the most striking absurdities of the system. To such ridiculous lengths is this passion for exporting carried that by a scheme embracing a drawback of 99 per cent. on the imported raw material entering into the manufacture of the finished product the Canadian manufacturer can quote certain articles to the foreigner at a very much lower figure than the same article can be purchased by the native. This is simply taxing the Canadian consumer and making the foreigner a present of 99-100ths of the proceeds.

At the approaching elections the users of agricultural and mining machinery in Canada will have a chance of telling the government what they think of a policy that encourages the mining and agricultural interests of Australia, and the raising of wheat in Argentina, at the expense of the Canadian farmer and miner, and the people generally will be afforded an opportunity of pronouncing upon a fiscal system that inflicts upon them crushing taxation and restricts eleven-twelfths of the export trade of the country, that one-twelfth may legally steal enormous profits.

ABOUT THE FIRE.

To the Editor: Through your paper I wish to correct a statement which appears in the Colonist of this morning concerning the fire at the White Horse saloon. In the first place the Colonist says that there were three broken lamps found in the closet and under the bed in the adjoining room. I wish to correct that statement, as there were no lamps in the closet nor under the bed. Another thing is that I myself pulled the box at the corner of Douglas and Humboldt streets, and it would not ring properly. It was not through two or three persons ringing the alarm that it did not work properly, but I should think it was through the carelessness of the fire department in not seeing that the box was all right, and I must say that it was quite twenty minutes or half an hour before the fire department arrived after I had sent in that alarm. I do not claim any such thing as the Colonist says, viz., "That I was awakened by the cracking of the flames," but that I was awakened by a man kicking at the door. I consider that it would be very much better for the Colonist if they could obtain reliable information before they published such a report as they did concerning the fire on my premises. The Colonist also says that all the casks were empty except one, which is also a falsehood. J. S. ROLLIN.

THOS. C. SORBY V. THE CORPORATION.

To the Editor: The plaintiff is going to appeal the above case. That is what he says in last Saturday's Times.

The apparent object of that communication was to prejudice the defendants' case in the eyes of the public; perhaps you will therefore allow me space in your columns to deal with the matter.

The facts of the case are simple enough. The city advertised for plans for a permanent roadway across James Bay. A large number of plans were received at the city hall, and the council appointed a special committee—all experts, by the way—to adjudicate upon them.

Their decision was "that neither of the designs submitted are entitled to be awarded a prize." At the same time they stated "that one particular plan ranked first in merit," but "that neither of the designs fulfil the special requirements."

The report of that technical committee having been received and adopted by the council settled the question. It is therefore inexplicable that certain members of the committee should now try and go back upon the original report, more especially since the Hon. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, a distinguished member of that committee, had meanwhile left the country.

So far from there being any doubt as to the justness of the decision of the committee, their judgment is more than justified by the recent trial, which threw Mr. Sorby's claim out on more grounds than one.

Personally I have no desire to injure Mr. Sorby professionally or otherwise, even though he has picked me out for ridicule, but as an alderman my duty is to protect the city, and, moreover, I consider every competitor as much entitled to remuneration as he is, and I think it would not be difficult to prove this assertion.

That the public may judge of the merits of the case from the only and original documents in possession of the council, I herewith give you copies and extracts bearing on the whole question, excepting the engineer's profile of site, which, of course, I cannot give, but it may be seen at the city hall by all persons interested in the matter. This profile, I may state, gives full measurements of high and low water, so that any one who understood his business and cared to take the trouble could easily estimate on the foundation.

Mr. Sorby's plan did not provide for foundations, and, moreover, his estimate for his bridge far exceeded the amount called for in the advertisement.

The enclosures are as follows:

1. Copy of the advertisement.
2. Extract from particulars of competition.
3. Report of special committee.

J. KEITH WILSON.

NOTICE.

Competitive Plans

And estimates of cost for the construction of a permanent roadway across James Bay on the line of Government street between Humboldt street and Belleville, will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the first day of July, 1894.

Plans and profile of site and particulars of competition may be seen at the office of the city engineer.

Awards—1st prize, $350; 2nd prize, $150.

By order (Sgd.)
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 26th, 1894.

EXTRACT FROM PARTICULARS OF COMPETITION.

"Competitors are invited to submit drawings showing the general design of the work proposed to be done and an explanatory type-written report, including an estimate of cost. The amount proposed to be expended on the work is not to exceed $80,000."

Victoria, B.C., August 21, 1894.

Report of Special Committee appointed to consider the relative merits of the designs for a permanent roadway across James Bay.

Having carefully considered the several designs submitted, we are clearly of opinion that the design of Arch. Bridges alone fulfil the general requirements for a permanent roadway in this site, and that of these "Coeur Fidele" ranks first in merit, and that of "Horatius" second, but we are advised by the city engineer, a member of the committee, that he estimates that the cost of every one of these designs would largely exceed $80,000, and that consequently neither of these designs fulfils the special requirements of the terms in this respect of the competition.

We therefore are of opinion that neither of the designs submitted are entitled to be awarded a prize.

Respectfully submitted. (Sgd.)
JOHN TEAGUE,
D. R. HARRIS,
E. A. WILMOT,
JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor: In your report of the proceedings of the council of the 7th inst. it surely must be clear to any intelligent person that the opposition of Ald. Keith Wilson is on the old woman's logic, "I wont because I wont." He perverts the facts to suit his purposes of opposition because the "idee," as he calls it, is radically different to his own. His "idee" was to build a hideous lot of wharves and warehouses, with the electric light station opposite Spencer's gate. Great Scott! what a tout ensemble, with the Dominion government buildings on one side and the provincial buildings on the other! That was his "idee," and we know his "idees" on filter beds, the protection of aliens, the electric lighting works, sewerage works, etc., and the public want no more of them.

But with regard to the bridge plans: The special committee reported on the 28th August in favor of two designs, mine and Mr. Parr's, but tacked on to their report their unsupported opinion that none of the designs (not these two only) could be executed for $80,000. Mr. Parr immediately produced a guaranteed tender for the execution of his bridge, which consisted of 8 arches and was 60 feet wide, for $80,000, and protested against his being deprived of the premium on grounds that were entirely without foundation. I also entered my protest and it almost went without saying that my bridge of three wide arches, with a roadway of only forty feet, could be built at less cost than Mr. Parr's and well within the mark. These letters were immediately referred to the special committee, and on the 26th September they reported, on reconsideration of the facts, recommending the payment of these premiums. But this report was persistently held over and kept back from September until I called for it to be produced in court on the 3rd inst., and not read in the council till the 7th inst.—purposely, deliberately and persistently kept back to suit Ald. Keith Wilson's "idees" for over three months. When Ald Keith Wilson maintained "that not having been asked for a second report the committee had no business to send it on," he misrepresented the facts and misled the council, and his suggestion of wire-pulling was another of his "ideas." The mayor said the special committee had simply tried to act honestly and to make other people do the same, but this was not Ald. Keith Wilson's programme. No, to suit his own ends he has led the council to commit a flagrant act of injustice and to avoid a just payment upon a legal quibble. The council did not win the day, as Keith Wilson says; far from it. I was non-suited, but without costs, because an important factor in my case had been omitted from the proceedings.

Let the mechanic, who understands these things better than most people, keep this tricky word in mind when he marks his ballot paper, and either approve or condemn the men who do these things. THOS. SORBY.

Victoria, 9th Jan., 1895.

ESQUIMALT WATER WORKS.

To the Editor: There is one feature of the cities government bill that I believe has so far been overlooked. As we all know, a certain company has for years been trying to sell to the city their water works system or make a contract for supplying the city with water. Some years ago this company obtained from Davie & Company the right to take water from Goldstream, which right belonged to the corporation of the city of Victoria. But Davie & Company have no use for Victorians, for you will remember, Mr. Editor, the electors of the city placed the present premier at the foot of the poll last time he sought to represent them, and at the next election he sneaked off to Cowichan to save his scalp. Do you think he would not have the cheek to so arrange the board of commissioners as to make it all right for the Esquimalt Water Works company? I have known the hon. gentleman long enough to know that he is equal to anything, and I think it a majority of the people of the province knew him as well they would soon place him where he could do no harm—in private life. But then it was not the Davie government whom we voted for last time; it was something else that we wanted. BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

FREE

This illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion. Ask your Grocer for one.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

THE EARLY FIFTIES.

Reminiscences of an Old Telegrapher of Events in the Long Ago.

A trip to Montreal on the old fashioned and poorly equipped steamers of those days was a much more tedious and a far less comfortable journey than is a run to Montreal on the fast sailing steamers of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company nowadays. In the winter season the through travel on the stage between Toronto and Montreal was restricted to those persons whose business was of the most urgent nature, socially or commercially, but the intermediate travel was at all seasons very considerable. A ride in the stage coach early in the fall, or even in midwinter—under, of course, favorable meterological conditions—was an undertaking that had only to be tried to be appreciated. Nothing could be more delightful than a 30 or 40 mile dash in the clear, bracing autumn weather, and when properly clad and prepared for the journey a midwinter run on the stage, which was placed on runners when the state of the road made it desirable to do so, was exhilarating and enjoyable. The single fare from Toronto to Montreal per stage was, at that date, 80 shillings, Halifax currency, or $16, and the fare from Toronto to Kingston was 45 shillings, or $9; from Toronto to Oshawa the fare was 6 shillings and 3 pence, or $1.25.

In October, 1851, the writer of these lines took passage at Toronto for Oshawa on the Royal Mail Stage Coach line, of which W. Weller, of Cobourg, was proprietor. The stage office was in the corner of the old Coffin block, Church street, at the intersection of Front and Wellington streets, the present site of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' large building, in which are their head offices. The stage for Montreal started from the front of the stage office door about noon daily. At that time Mr. Thomas Scott was the agent for Weller's Royal Stage Coach Line, but later on John Bowman, afterwards express messenger between Toronto and Hamilton, and well and favorably known to all Torontonians for his long and honorable connection with both the railway and express companies, acted as agent, with Harry McDonald as his assistant. Harry McDonald, by the way, was subsequently employed as chief clerk in the American Express company's office here under the late M. H. Irish, and one afternoon, thirty odd years ago, a clerk of one of the local banks handed McDonald at the express office a package containing over $6000, to be forwarded to one of the bank's agencies. That night McDonald disappeared, and, needless to say, the money never reached its destination.

Our own chief of police, Sam Sherwood, a tall and handsome military looking man, who never appeared on the streets without a highly bred white bull terrier dog at his heels, was entirely nonplussed when a case like McDonald's cropped up. Popular ideas as to the proper observance of the proprieties by the guardians of the law were not so rigid as they are to-day, and Sam was allowed to indulge his propensity for a fighting dog without exciting ill natured comment on the part of the citizens or reproof from those in authority. It would scarcely be considered the correct thing nowadays for Col. Grasett, the present chief of police, to perambulate the streets with a dead game fighting dog "seeking whom he might devour" of the canine race trotting by his side. On the quiet streets, where a scrap with another quadruped of the genus dog could be had without attracting too large a crowd, Sam, who, before his appointment to be chief of police, was "one of the boys," never objected to allowing his pugnacious bull dog to have a go, and he must needs be a rightdown good one who would face Sam's rat-tailed English importation, with his long, powerful, punishing jaws and terrific fighting abilities.

At this time the only telegraph offices between Toronto and Montreal, beginning at this end, were: Toronto, Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, and Montreal. These were all, and there were no side lines or branch offices. The rates of toll for messages were then reckoned according to distance. The price for ten words for any distance under 100 miles was one shilling and threepence; over 100 miles and under 200, one shilling and eightpence; over 200 miles and under 400, two shillings and sixpence; over 400 miles, three shillings and ninepence. The latter price was the rate from Toronto to Quebec, and the charge for each extra word was fourpence halfpenny, or say about eight cents.

So great a man as the Hon. Edward Blake, Canadian Liberal, Irish Nationalist, and member for South Longford in the British house of commons, was not above patronizing the old Royal Lyceum. A neat little piece of realistic work, not on the programme, occurred in that place of amusement thirty or forty years ago, in which Mr. Blake was the hero. The ground floor, or that part of the building which corresponds with the parquet in modern theatres, was called the pit. The seats in this place were merely wooden benches with backs to them. In the free-and-easy crowd the boys as often sat on the backs of the seats as on the seats themselves. One night Edward Blake, then a law student, with a countenance "sicklied over with the pale cast of thought," but a stalwart young fellow of manly proportions, with a brawny arm stowed away under his coat sleeve, was sitting on the back of one of the benches. He then wore an eyeglass instead of spectacles, as now, to assist his sight. A rough bully sat behind him, and he sought to cause fun at Mr. Blake's expense by fashioning a piece of wire in the shape of an eyeglass, and putting a string through it placing it in his eye in imitation of Mr. Blake. The ill timed and annoying cachinnations of those sitting in the neighborhood soon made it apparent to Mr. Blake that his personal appearance was being ridiculed and that this was the cause of the ill-mannered merriment. He was instantly alert. He stopped not to remonstrate with the rude bully, but quick as a flash he dealt him a complicated heavy-weight sockdolager between the eyes, such as must have caused him not only to see stars, but a starry firmament of large dimensions. The fellow tumbled in a heap as if struck by a battering ram, while Mr. Blake coolly waited to see whether he had strength enough or grit enough to return to the attack, or whether any of those who thought it all so funny a little while ago, and for whose amusement the burly bully undertook to insult Mr. Blake, would come to the rescue; but no, the burly bully had had enough, and none of his quondam friends cared to try conclusions with the demure looking man with the black clothes. All respectable and right thinking people present sympathized with Mr. Blake, and the discomfited and badly used up b. b. slunk off, or was got out of the way by the police, without causing further trouble. Mr. Blake has since that time vanquished many a formidable opponent in the political arena, in the legislative hall, in the courts of justice, but it is doubtful whether he ever did any of his antagonists up with the same celerity and skill, with the same neatness and dispatch, as he did this one.—R. F. Eassen, in Monetary Times.

LOST SILVER VEIN.

The Secret That Amos Albright Carried Into the Grave.

"The Lost Vein of Colorado still eludes the eager prospector. Behind it range the incidents of one of the most touching love stories ever written. In the early sixties Amos Albright went to Colorado to seek his fortune, leaving his wife and children on an Illinois farm. His health began to fail after his arrival in Colorado, and, to make matters worse, came distressing news from home, for to make the journey to the gold fields he had borrowed money from a rich neighbor, in former days an unsuccessful suiter for his wife's hand, and the wife wrote that their creditor now threatened to foreclose his loan and drive her and her children from their home. The news made Albright desperate; he sold a portion of his scanty belongings, exchanged the money for provisions, and set out on foot for the mountains. He was sick unto death, but desperation nerved him on. He reached the mountains, turned from the trail and began prospecting on unbroken ground, but day after day disappointment alone attended his efforts. In a fortnight his provisions were gone, and now he saw that only starvation or retreat lay before him. One weary day sundown found him sitting on a heap of drift at the base of a great rock. He was fearfully hungry, and weariness and the cold winds of the mountains bitterly oppressed him. Then came a discovery such as is seldom heard of outside the pages of old romance. What was it that he saw in the rock upon which he was sitting? Silver! Not quartz, nor yet glance, but virgin ore. The vein was as broad as his hand in the middle and dwindled away in wavering lines a yard in length.

Albright sprang up and set to work with feverish energy and the unimpaired strength of a giant. It was a bright moonlight night, and he labored without pause until sunrise. When morning came he had mined more ore than he could carry away with him. He saw clearly that the vein he had discovered was a true one and probably extended a great distance. Within his grasp lay a fortune of millions. He made careful reckoning of his bearings, staked his claim, concealed all traces of his labor, and collecting as much of the ore as he could carry away with him, set out for Denver, which city he reached late that night. Next morning he purchased an outfit, an abundance of provisions and a mule, and again set out for his claim. Within a month he had mined enough silver to load a train. Moreover, he had traced the fissure to its origin in the hills and had satisfied himself that he was the owner of one of the richest claims in Colorado. Then a hemorrhage took him down, and it was by a miracle that, blind and staggering, he reached Denver alive. As soon as he had gained sufficient strength he set out for his home in Illinois. As yet he had revealed to no one the location of his claim. He reached home only to find that his wife and children had been driven from home by his creditor and to die in his wife's arms. The money he had brought with him from Colorado served to recover the home from which his family had been driven, but the secret of the Lost Vein died with him. No one of the hundreds who have since attempted to search has been able to find it. Western mining history contains no more pathetic story than that which relates to Amos Albright and the Lost Vein.—Washington Post.

Are you used to serving roast beef rare? said the lady who was endeavoring to learn whether she suited the new cook.

"No, ma'm, was the loftily spoken reply. "Up to me prisint imployment Oi've been used to serving it frequent.—Washington Star.

Little Boy—Why do you call that baby your baby?—It's your mother's, isn't it?

Mrs. Spankers—No, she's my own.

Little Boy—Is it? I thought you was its sister.

Mrs. Spankers (delighted)—Did you, really?

Little Boy—Yes'm. I didn't know you was married. I thought you was an old maid.

Mrs. Jackson—Did you see Mrs. Brown's collection of rare old china?

Jackson—Yes, her family must have been quite poor.

Mrs. Jackson—Nonsense! Why do you think so?

Jackson—Well, if they had been able to keep servants she never would have had that collection of rare old china.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria to be sold for Taxes and Costs on the 14th day of January, 1895, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of the Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, 1894, unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes and Costs due in respect of each lot in the schedule hereinunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.		Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Amount of Costs.	Person Assessed.	Registered Owner on the 3rd day of November, 1891, as per Land Registry Office.
Part 87	26		Land and Improvement	$ 33 30	$ 7 81	Morris Moses	Morris Moses
Sub-d'n 1 of 121a	21		Land and Improvement	116 91	27 46	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Sub-d'n 20 of 121a	24		Land and Improvements	44 64	19 48	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Part 794	10		Land	14 91	3 49	Unknown	Unknown
E ½ 878	1		Land and Improvements	15 30	3 58	Lucie Tatbault	Lucie Thiebault
997	17		Land	18 36	4 30	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1007	17		Land and Improvements	29 46	6 91	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1218	28		Land and Improvements	13 75	3 22	Estate of Jno. Smith	Estate of Jno Smith
Sub-d'n 13 of 125f	1		Land and Improvements	57 89	13 59	James Gibson	Winnifred Gibson
5	15-16	Beckley Farm	Land	9 18	2 15	H. G. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan
22	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Richard Robinson	Joseph Phoenix
24	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Joseph Grice	Joseph Phoenix
15	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
16	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
N pt 3	sub	urban 5 Acre lot III	Land and Improvements	27 53	6 18	Catherine Gant	Catherine Gant
9	E ½ sub	urban 5 Acre lot VI	Land	6 09	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
10	E ½ sub	urban 5 Acre lot VI	Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
16	sub	urban 5 Acre lot X II	Land and Improvements	4 50	1 00	John Murray	John Murray
13	sub	urban 5 Acre lot XX	Land	13 70	3 00	D. MacPadden	Not registered
41	69-72	Spring Ridge	Land and Improvements	6 12	1 42	Clara Hagerty	Clara Olliem Hargerty
9	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	4 55	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
10	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
2	D	Work Estate	Land	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
3	D	Work Estate	Land and Improvements	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
9	34	Hillside Farm	Land	3 35	1 24	W. J. Cline	W. J. Cline
12	34	Hillside Farm	Land	3 35	1 24	A. B. McNeil	A. B. McNeil
			Totals	$491 03	$115 71		

Dated at City Hall, Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, December 12th, 1894.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Election for a Board of School Trustees.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, Victoria, on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three persons as members of the Board of Trustees for the Victoria City School District.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the seventeenth day of January, 1895, for the election of the said Board at the Court of the City Hall, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor and who if liable has paid the Provincial Revenue Tax of three dollars for the year 1894 will be entitled to cast his vote for three candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only give one vote for any one candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 5th day of January, 1895.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

For Mayor and Aldermen.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of Victoria that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. on the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the seventeenth day of January, 1895, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

For Mayor at the Police Court Room, City Hall.

For Aldermen for the North Ward at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For Aldermen for the Central Ward at Barnes' Block, Bastion Square.

For Aldermen for the South Ward at No. 27 Government street, being on the east side; of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria the 5th day of January, 1895.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

j5

Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

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The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

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The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, January 19th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai—Thursday, January 10, at 8 p.m. (Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.)

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

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CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

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STEAMER JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at Dunsmuir's office, Victoria.

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases consequent by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Before. After. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LAWLEY & CO. Victoria, B.C. sm g3

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A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing Open, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains or an upset stomach. Now used by over 50,000 ladies. Once used, will use again. Invigorator those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamp. $1.00 per box.—Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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We have on hand a limited number of complete fyles of the beautiful Portfolio, America Photographed, which was sold to our readers at 10 cents per copy. For a holiday present nothing more appropriate can be found. A volume only costs $2.00, and as a Christmas Gift will be most acceptable to any person of taste and refinement.

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CANADA

Coupon---Part 9.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents (12 cents if to be sent by mail) to the Times office, Broad St., Victoria, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per above number.

N.B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

TEACHINGS OF THEOSOPHY.

Man Lays Down His Physical Body and Consciousness Withdraws.

Just as Much Alive as Before; Only Conscious of Another Existence.

Mr. J. Jennert read a paper before the members of the Theosophical society at its last meeting. The subject was cycles and epicycles. He said:

According to the eastern teaching the law of analogy and correspondence is that by which everything may be known, and man being in miniature a copy of the manifested universe the study of himself will open up to him the nature of the universe. Therefore is it written, "Man, know thyself." If we compare ourselves to the universe we must conclude that the whole is conscious and intelligent, and that the infinitesimal lives which build up a man's frame hold relatively the same importance to it that man does to the earth on which he functions, and the earth to the myriad worlds which make up the cosmos.

In the study of theosophy the law of cycles plays a very important part, and this evening I propose to place before you some of those teachings as I understand them; but you must remember that I barely touch the fringe of this great subject.

The meaning of the word cycle is a ring, but not like a wedding ring, but rather like a screw thread or like a spiral staircase, which turns on itself, for as we go up this staircase we continually come round to the same place, but always on a higher level. Therefore what we mean by the law of cycles is that there is a periodical return of everything, but that it is always on a higher level, and that this law of periodicity governs our earth, mankind, and, in fact, everything that is in the universe. The recognition of this law has passed into proverb for we say, "There is nothing new under the sun,' "History repeats itself," "Curses like chickens come home to roost." When the eastern philosophy postulates "the eternity of the universe as a boundless plane, periodically the playground of numberless universes incessantly manifesting and disappearing." This is symbolized by the serpent in the seal of the society, which represents the cycle of eternity, and its tail running into its mouth signifies the periodical coming forth and disappearing of the manifested universe. Sir Edwin Arnold, in his beautiful translation of the "Bhavagad Gita," or the "Song Celestial," which is a portion of the Mahabharata, the great epic of India, renders the idea in these words.

"When that vast dawn doth break, the Invisible
Is brought anew into the Visible,
When that deep night doth darken, all which is
Fades back again to Him who sent it forth;
Yea! this vast company of living things
Again and yet again produced—expires
At Brahma's nightfall; and, at Brahma's Dawn
Riseth, without its will, to life new born."

This is the great cycle, and all known cycles run their course within it.

The earth rotates on its axis in a cycle of 24 hours, and it also revolves round the sun, but the sun is also revolving round some other centre (thought by some astronomers to be Alcyone), so that the earth must be describing a spiral through space, for the sun is drawing it into spaces where it has not been before, and this must affect both the earth and its inhabitants.

There is also the cycle of the moon of 28 days, in which time she changes from new to full and to disappearance and then to youth. The sun rises in the morning, attains its zenith and then descends into the west. We also rise each day, reach our highest state of activity and then retire to rest. And this daily cycle of ours is but a series of smaller cycles within the day of life. We are born, pass through infancy, reach maturity, then decline, and at last expire. But we reincarnate as individuals, nations and civilizations, and reaching the zenith of our capacity decline at last and die out. For the doctrine of reincarnation also symbolized in our seal by the serpent, which periodically casts its skin, as man does at the death of his physical body—is the only one that will give us any solution to the problems of life that beset us. In individuals how account for the divine inspiration of a Shakespeare, the melody of Mozart and Shelley or the genius of Napoleon, or of many a great one whose name will leap to the lips, by far the greater number of whom were born of parents of intellectual mediocrity. Heredity will not do it. Even admitting that their ancestors were in the possession of these powers, but which history has failed to record, it certainly came to a full stop with these men. The same law applies to nations and civilizations, as before stated. They rise and fall and go out, but only to come up again. For we know that there have been great civilizations on the earth which have now disappeared, notably the Babylonian and Egyptian. If heredity explains everything, how is it that the Copts, who are the descendants of the Egyptians, are not in the possession of the mighty civilization of their ancestors? The Copts are a degraded race, little better than slaves. What has become of the Egos that made the great Egyptian nation? We say that they have passed on, having completed their cycle, and some of us think that the Egyptian race is reincarnated in the America of to-day, so that this ancient civilization is coming round again, will repeat the past, but on a higher level than it did before.

"For while the wheel of birth and death turns round
"Past things recur and buried lives come back."

It is further said that the pralayic cycle of mankind, a period of rest between two lives, is about fifteen hundred years for the generality of men, and that if we trace back the history of the world we shall find that "History repeats itself" and old ideas return at about these stated periods.

Everything, according to the philosophy, is septenary, is composed of seven principles, and our earth is one of a chain of seven globes, but this does not mean that each globe exists apart and separate from the others, but that the matter of which they are composed is of different grades of density interpenetrating each other, or they may be considered as different planes of consciousness. The other planets of our solar system belong each to a chain of seven, that dealing with our planet. The life wave passes round these globes seven times. Arriving on globe A it completes its cycle and then passes on to globe B, and so on through the whole seven, returning again to globe A and repeating the process for seven rounds. Each globe goes into a state of obscuration—analagous to our sleep—upon the life wave departing from it, and when the seven rounds are completed each globe in turn dies. And this is what has happened to the moon. She lived her life and completed her cycles, and dying throw her energies off into space, which formed our earth, and the beings inhabiting her migrated and settled down here. This is an entirely different theory to the scientific one, which supposes the moon to have been thrown off from our earth when the latter was rotating at an extreme rate of velocity. But the eastern theory is that our earth is a reincarnation of the moon, or reembodiment (more exactly speaking).

Why the different globes are not visible to us is by reason of our not having developed those phases of consciousness. We now function in a physical body, which is visible to us, but the astral body is also seen by some persons, who perceive another form of matter while living on the earth. The fact that all do not see the astral form merely proves that this seeing is not normal for the whole race. Some persons escape temporarily from the physical body and function wholly in the astral, and have seen the physical as it slept. In cases of illness it is on record that persons have seen their own physical bodies lying beside them, and instances are given where men taking chloroform or other anesthetics (which is said to liberate the astral body) before undergoing an operation, have stood over the physical body and watched it being carved up. We must remember that the earth (this globe of which we are now conscious) is the lowest, or at the turning of the cycle, and it is therefore on its own plane alone. The other globes may be dual as to our consciousness, i.e., when we arrive at globe E, the state of matter answering to globe C, the globe that precedes this one, may be companion globes, and may both then be visible to us.

And by analogy we must conclude that there are these different states of consciousness. We pass through the waking stage of daily life and then go to sleep; we lose the consciousness of this earth and travel away from it. We first dream, 'then fall into deep sleep, then into profoundest trance, and rounding the cycle of phases of consciousness, return to waking in the reverse order.' There cannot be any break; consciousness cannot be unconsciousness for a moment of time. And the same occurs upon the death of our physical bodies, which is but a longer sleep. Man lays down the physical body and consciousness withdraws therefrom. He is just as much alive as before, but is simply conscious of another existence, and is only dead to the physical sensations, such as pain, heat, cold, and that which may have affected the physical form. He is then in touch with the lowest astral plane, enveloped in his astral body. He then casts the astral body aside and enters the boundary state between spirit and matter, called Hades by the Greeks and Purgatory by the Roman Catholic church, and passing from this state he joins his Father in Heaven. The three higher principles in man—the divine, the spiritual and the mental, and returns to physical existence in the reverse order. Professor Huxley says: "Without stepping beyond the analogy of that which is known, it is easy to people the cosmos with entities in ascending scale until we reach something practically indistinguishable from ty-. .6 . .6 . .6 . .6 . .6. .6. .6 able from omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience. Concerning evolution on the concealed globes of this planet little is given out. When the wave of humanity reached this globe for the last time (in this our fourth round) it began to evolve man, subdividing him into races. Each race upon the completion of its cycle begins as an individual race to disappear, and the races are separated by cataclysms of nature, either of fire or water.

Religions also have their cycles. Spiritual truths are given out from time to time by the sacred tribe or heroes, also descend according to orderly periods of time for the purpose of imparting a beneficent impulse to the republics of mankind."

"When Righteousness
Declines, Obharata, when Wickedness
Is strong, I rise, from age to age, and take
Visible shape, and move a man with men
Succoring the good, and trusting the evil back,
And setting virtue on her seat again."

And within these cycles run minor ones, when Avators or Saviours such as Buddha or Jesus appear, who clear away the mass of misconceptions which has accumulated round the spiritual truths, owing to its fall into materiality and the dead letter interpretation placed upon it by its followers.

At the present time it would seem that a number of minor cycles are approaching each other. In the dark ages of Europe America was undiscovered and India almost unknown, but now "all nations and peoples and tongues" are in more or less close communication; and I think we can distinctly trace one of these cycles in the influence that eastern thought and ideas are having upon the western mind, due to a physical cycle represented by the progress of trade and commerce. And as time goes on we shall find, I think, that the barriers now existing between the different religions and creeds will be broken down, and that they will more or less interpenetrate and merge into each other. This forecast was strikingly illustrated at the theosophical congress held at the World's fair last year, where men from all parts of the world, representing all shades of religious belief, so-called heathen and Christian, stood on one common platform and presented their different beliefs, all of which upon examination will be found to be identical in essence. And the theosopical society would appear to be the vehicle by which all civilized peoples will be raised to a higher plane of spirituality, for it is the object of the society to uncover the truths lying at the bottom of the well of misconception and materiality into which all religions have been plunged, to give these gems a more harmonious setting and to bring all men together in brotherhood to examine them. Theosophy is not antagonistic to Christianity nor to any religion, but it raises its voice against their misconceptions, for theosophy is the wisdom religion from which all have sprung.

The law of cycles governs humanity in its life and thought. What is habit but a series of cycle impressions. We do a thing, and there is a tendency to repeat it. We do it again, and the tendency is increased, and so on—the return of the cycle over and over again—until we become held in the iron grip of a habit, from which we find it difficult to break away. And we usually forget how we contracted it. The same applies to moral character. Every idea we have impresses itself on the mind, and that commences a cycle, and it rests with ourselves whether, on the return of that impression, we raise it to a higher or degrade it to a lower plane. Our environment and physical condition is but a return to our own—in the past we made our physical condition and helped to form our family, national and racial environment, and now by the law of affinity—which is nothing but cycle law—we return to them—they are part of ourselves.

Then why complain if our life is not a bed of roses. We made the bed and must lie on it. We do not murmur at the pleasant experiences that we receive, but "grapple them to our souls with hooks of steel," and consider that we deserve them, and rightly so. They are ours indeed—why then object to the pleasant ones?—they are ours also. We cannot shuffle the responsibility on to the shoulders of some one else, and should we not be lacking in manhood and we try to do so?

Suffering is due to violation of law. Nature ever tended toward equilibrium, and if we do not develop evenly Karma (the immutable law of cause and effect) mercifully takes us in hand and seeks to restore harmony.

Let us "learn that no efforts, not the smallest—whether in right or wrong direction—can vanish from the world of causes. Even wasted smoke remains not traceless. A harsh word uttered in past lives is not destroyed, but ever comes again. The pepper plant will not give birth to roses, nor the sweet jesamine's silver star to thorn or thistle turn."

"For (even) every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." And the day of judgment is our day of life, or cycle of lives.

Let the past go, we cannot alter it, and live in the present, for the present is both past and future; and keep the ground of our mind clear of all evil and selfish thoughts, for selfishness is at the root of all the evil in the world—and if an evil thought creep in follow it up with a good one, so that on the return of the bad the good one will be dragged up with it, until at last the evil will have no affinity for us.

For if we go on thinking evil and selfishly, we increase the cycles of evil in the world, but if we have only good thoughts, ourselves and all humanity are proportionately elevated. For the good and evil seed will be drawn to the soil suitable for its germination.

We are not separate, for our lives and thoughts interpenetrate and merge into each other, and that which affects one affects all. Is it not a matter of much solemnity and responsibility? We are weaving this day the thought stuff that will make or mar the future! We are creators—are gods! Then let us rise to the occasion and quit as like men and gods, and taking our birthright join our forces with those great beings, the elder brothers of humanity, the Mahatmas, who have evolved ahead of us, and who, renouncing higher states of being, remain crucified in this world for the purpose of helping on their less progressed brothers.

Let these high ideals be the lode star of our lives, for in proportion as we work with this end in view we become as they are.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

Egyptian lamps dating, it is believed, from 3000 B. C., have been discovered in the catacombs along the Nile.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From the 1st January, 1895, and till further notice the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent (3%) per annum.

A. J. C. GALLETLY,
Manager.

Victoria, Nov. 28, 1894.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

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See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S NAME.
No others are of their manufacture.

$1000 Will be donated to a Charitable Institution if the following statement can be refuted.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Contains a flocculent material. 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 of Liebig's Meat Extract or similar clear Beef Tea.

The Johnson Fluid Beef Co.

Don't Go Around in the snow with a horse blanket or a sack tied around your feet. Get a pair of neat City gum boots. They are both warm and watertight and you look like prosperity for very little money.

The Ladies' Wants Are met with our stock of over-gaiters, gum boots and leggings, all warm and comfortable.

Boys' and Girls' Over-gaiters and gum boots at the best value. A few dollars invested in warm footwear will save $50 or more in doctor's fees.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

CANADA

The publication of the PORTFOLIOS OF CANADIAN SCENES which was suspended during the holidays, has been resumed, and will be completed within a few weeks. Readers of the Times have already had an opportunity to procure Parts 1 to 8. Part 9 is now on hand. Cut out the Coupon in this paper and bring to Times office with 10c. (2c. additional if Portfolio is to be returned by mail) and receive Portfolio.

We will be able to supply a limited number of complete sets. For a Holiday Present a set of these handsome views or a set of America Photographed, which we can still furnish, would be "just the thing."

See Coupon in another place.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A class in bookkeeping has been formed at the Y. M. C. A.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 48 Government St. *

—Suggestions for wintry nights—Blankets, comforters, down quilts, etc. Weiler Bros. *

—Lansdowne House annual "Mark Down Sale" will commence on Thursday next, 10th January.

—William A. Stephen and H. G. Marvin have been elected members of the J. B. A. A.

—Sullivan lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. will hold a public installation of officers to-morrow evening.

—Dr. Campbell will preach a special sermon to sailors and sealers at First Presbyterian church next Sunday. Special music will be provided.

—John B. Perry and J. C. Voss, proprietors of the Queen's hotel and restaurant, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Perry retires and Mr. Voss continues.

—The first rehearsals of the choruses of "Il Trovatore" will be held this evening at 8 o'clock over Waitt's music store. A full attendance of participants is urged.

—There will be no meeting of the Single Tax club to-night owing to the public meeting at the city hall to discuss the new bill for the government of municipalities by commissioners.

—The ladies' aid society of St. Columba church, Oak Bay avenue, will give an "at home" to-morrow evening to which everybody is invited. There will be music and games, and refreshments will be served.

—The street committee has awarded the contract for clearing away the fence in front of the property of Messrs. B. W. Pearse and J. H. Turner to W. J. Ledingham. His bid of $135 was the lowest of all.

—Through the efforts of Gen. Roberts, United States consul, the official publications of the United States government, extending back for several years, have been secured for the legislative library. Many of the books are of great value and all are useful for their information.

—Several new members were initiated at the meeting of Victoria Council, Royal Templars, last night, and Bros. W. Gleason and A. B. Fraser installed the grand council officers. Addresses were delivered by H. O'Neill, S. C., and John Ellis, P. C. Bros. O'Neill, Gleason and Fraser were appointed delegates to the grand council.

—Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., has installed officers as follows: E. Hoosen, N. G.; A. Frith, V. G.; Fred Davey, P. G., secretary; R. Roberts, P. G., treasurer; J. Shaefer, warden; W. H. Huxtable, P. G., C. G.; A. McKeown, P. G., conductor; W. Owens, I. G.; A. Graham, P. G., I. S. N. G.; A. G. Day, P. G., R. S. V. G.; F. James, L. S. V. G.; J. Kennedy, R. S. S.; N. Sabin, L. S. S., and J. Doughty, P. G., chaplain.

—Hamlet and Richard III, the bills for Friday and Saturday nights, are two of Mr. Keene's finest rendition of two of the greatest creations of the immortal author. In both of them Keene is said to be at his best, and in both of them the full force of his company is cast. Our exchanges all speak well of the company, which numbers over twenty members. The costumes are rich and correct and the stage details supervised by Mr. Keene himself.

—The suit of Andrew Reid, formerly steerage steward of the Walla Walla, for $5000 damages against Captain T. Wallace, was heard by Judge Osborn yesterday, and was given to the jury late in the afternoon, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. The trouble arose last June on a trip of the boat from San Francisco. An Italian passenger in the steerage claimed to have been robbed of $180, and after the boat reached Seattle Reid claims that he was assaulted by the captain and Joseph Seeley, who evidently thought he had the money. He claims that they were violent, although he offered to submit to the search, and that they took from him a gold watch, notwithstanding his initials were engraved inside. The watch was afterwards returned. In consequence of the suspicion Reid claims to have lost his situation and to have been greatly damaged. The steamer men deny the material points of Reid's contention, and say that his failure as an officer of the boat promptly to notify them of the theft, as was his duty, resulted in suspicion falling on him. The jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—Bowes' Bronchial Balsam cures coughs and colds. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—The Y. M. C. A. football club will practice at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon at 3. All members are requested to attend.

—We have a number of those very pretty pictures left, at away down prices, the best effects from the best brushes. Weiler Bros. *

—Lansdowne House annual "Mark Down Sale" will commence on Thursday next, 10th January.

—Public installation of Sullivan lodge, A. O. U. W., officers at Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 p.m. Lodge meets at 7 p.m. sharp. A. Stewart, M. W. *

—Mr. McPherson's election regulation bill, introduced in the house yesterday, provides that there shall be no numbers or other distinguishing marks placed on the back of the ballot papers.

—At the week of prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon Rev. Canon Paddon presided and the Rev. George King delivered the address. The subject was "Nations and Families." There was a good attendance.

—A bill introduced in the legislature yesterday by Mr. Braden provides that aliens shall not be employed on public works, provincial and municipal, and that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor on such works.

—The steamship Miowera is due from Australia, Fiji and Hawaii, and Captain Ettershanks, Vancouver pilot for the C. P. R., and J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R., are here to meet her. The Miowera has a very good cargo of freight and a number of passengers.

—Good overcoats for $12; Melton, velvet collar, blue, Oxford, brown, good to be warm in, good to wear, good to look at; better ones at $15, $16 and $18. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Acting under instructions from the trustees of the estate of William Johnston, Skeena river, Joshua Davies will to-morrow at 11 a. m. sell at his sales rooms, Bastion street, all the stock in trade, comprising groceries, dry goods, clothing, etc. Also on other accounts Australian wines and honey and other goods.

—Before Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court this morning, Lim Yem, charged with the theft of $800 from a fellow Mongolian in Nanaimo, elected to be tried summarily. Yick Yock, alleged to have secreted $375 of the booty, knowing it to have been stolen, elected likewise. Tuesday was set as the day for trial.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—Bob, the Indian policeman, arrested for assaulting Mrs. Babcock, a keeper of a second-hand store, was fined $5 in police court this morning by Magistrate Macrae. Bob happened in the store and during a discussion asserted that he was an Indian policeman and thrust a pair of handcuffs in the woman's face. He thrust too far and struck the woman's face.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Chambers, who died suddenly on Sunday of hemorrhage of the stomach, took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, Craigflower road. Services were conducted at St. Saviour's church and at the grave by Canon Beanlands. The pall bearers were: D. R. Harris, J. S. Yates, George Byrnes, Simeon Duck, J. H. McLaughlin and R. J. Russell.

—The Dora dramatic company of Port Angeles, an organization composed entirely of young amateurs of that city, will probably visit Victoria in the near future. The company gave a couple of performances at Port Angeles and it appears very successully. The plan proposed is to play both Port Townsend and Victoria on the same trip. No effort as yet has been made here for appearing.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting last evening. After the regular order of business had been dispatched a recess was taken and the members had a social chat with visiting members of the order, a number of whom were present. After recess there was an address from Mr. Newbigging on the present work and progress of the order in Ontario and a fine programme of songs, recitations and instrumental music followed. Next Tuesday evening the officers of Pride of the Ridge lodge will preside over the meeting of Perseverance lodge.

—Two more sealers hauled out to-day. They were the Annie E. Paint, Captain Bissett and the Mermaid, Captain Whitely. Both carried white crews. The Paint was delayed for a time in the usual way. One of the crew failed to materialize when the tug came alongside and Captain Bissett picked out a man "tried and true" to go and hunt for the missing man. Time went on and neither appeared, and Captain Bissett finally came ashore and took up the trail of the trailer. A few hours were lost in the hunt. The clipper Agnes McDonald, Captain Cutler, will get away to-morrow; the Carlotta G. Cox, Captain C. Harris, and the Diana, Captain Nielson, have cleared. There will be many more ready to go by the end of the week.

—Tom and Jerry at the Bodega. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Lansdowne House annual "Mark Down Sale" will commence on Thursday next, 10th January.

—Thursday night a smoking concert will be given at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks.

—The Rev. J. W. Flinton, Cedar Hill, has received news of the death of his mother which took place on the 19th of December at Scarboro, Yorkshire, England.

—The big schooner Rimac, laden with salmon and general freight for London, is still at the outer wharf, but will very likely get to sea later this afternoon or evening. The tug Mogul will tow her out.

—A ball was given at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks last night. The barracks was nicely decorated and an enjoyable time was spent. Seventy-five couples were present. Supper was served.

—Professor Bradley intends commencing sight singing classes from staff notation for male and female voices; also violin elementary classes, both classes to include the theory of music. The terms will be merely nominal.

—The steamship Walla Walla, Capt. Wallace, sailed for San Francisco last evening at 8 o'clock. She had a cargo of coal and only a small number of passengers. The cabin passengers who boarded her here were Mrs. Quinn, H. Bluth and Mrs. Charles Francis.

—The Barbara Boscowitz, after being in port a few weeks, sailed for the north last night. She had a good cargo of freight for the different northern ports and her cabin passengers were: H. M. Price, F. Rudge, J. Noble, R. Chambers, S. McRae, Miss Lawrence, A. Smith and wife.

—The steam schooner Mischief will sail for the west coast at ten o'clock to-night. She will have a good cargo of freight and a number of passengers, among them Provincial Constable McKenna, who goes to Clayoquot, where he will be stationed. The Mischief will, as on her last trip, go as far as the Norwegian colony recently established at Quatsino Sound. The Mischief was to have sailed last evening but was delayed by some shipments of freight made late.

—Professor Alfred Dugay, the tight rope walker, will give an exhibition of his ability to-morrow afternoon. He will walk from one mast to another of the steamer Islander, which is lying near the E. & N. railway bridge and in front of the Occidental hotel. He will take the stroll from mast to mast between 3 and 4 o'clock. The professor gave exhibitions at the interstate fair at Tacoma, and they proved highly satisfactory to both the management and the public. There will no doubt be a big turn out to see the daring feat accomplished.

—The ship social at First Presbyterian church to-night should not be forgotten. It will be a novelty in every respect and none should miss it. The idea of a voyage will be carried out all evening. The programme is as follows: Programme given on board SS. New San Pedro, Wednesday evening, January 9th, 1895. Latitude 4 degrees 8 minutes north; longitude 60 degrees 22 minutes west. Piano solo, Fairy Queen, Misses Munsie; quartette, Davy Jones, New San Pedro Quartette; song, Three Fishers, Miss Wilson; reading, Me and Bill, Miss Lawson; song, selected, Miss Sharp; piano solo, selected, Miss Leech; song Comrades, Mr. Culpin; guitar solo, Sounds from Madrid, Mr. Burl Agnew; recitation, selected, Mrs. Walt; song, True Courage, Mr. Brown; quartette, Jolliest Boys Alive, New San Pedro Quartette.

—Mrs. A. T. Watt will resume her course of lectures at St. Ann's convent to-morrow afternoon. She will, by request, lecture again on Charles Dickens, the great English novelist. The lecture will begin at 3.30 o'clock, and there will no doubt be a very good attendance, as the subject is an interesting one and Mrs. Watt will treat it in a very entertaining and able way. There are but few authors embraced in the series yet to be treated, and it will be with regret to those who have followed them that the course will end.

—John Martin was arrested last night for burglarizing the tailor shop of Mr. Pierre on Douglas street. He was seen leaving the place by a young man named Chapman, who informed Sergeants Hawton and Levin. They followed Martin up, and the latter dropped a parcel he was carrying and started to run. The officers caught him and placed him under arrest. The parcel proved to be a large piece of cloth. The case was called in the police court this afternoon, but only the evidence of Chapman was taken. The case will come up later this afternoon, and there is no doubt that Martin will be committed for trial.

At Russell's Dissolution Sale

20 yards white muslin, $1.
15 yards Canton flannel, $1.
15 yards flannelette, $1.
10 yards brown Holland, $1.
Silk plush and silk velvets, 50 cents a yards.

"An American Woman," one of the Herald's London correspondents, sends the following: The latest recruit to the ranks of trade is the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law and the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, who has taken a painter and decorator's business. He will simply be master, of course, and collect profits made by others, which will, perhaps, be a more paying trade than that of son-in-law to a sovereign.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMP.

The Action Taken Yesterday and the Presence of the Members Significant.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative association, held yesterday, is thus reported in to-day's issue of the organ of the party:

"An important special meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the president, Mr. R. Crow Baker, which amongst other matters discussed was the question of arranging for a nomination convention at an early date. It was finally decided to call a general meeting of the association for Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at the Adelphi block, when the necessary steps can be taken. As will be seen by the advertisement published elsewhere, all Conservatives desirous of joining the association are invited to attend the general meeting on Tuesday evening or to send their names and addresses to the secretary."

It will be seen that the first steps toward a campaign were taken, and the action to an outsider has a deep significance. Messrs. Mark, Corbould, Haslam, Barnard, Prior and Earle, the full delegation from British Columbia to Ottawa, have been in the city for the past few days; the meeting suggests advice from the eastern party managers, and the expression from the organ indicates that the ball has opened.

At Russell's Dissolution Sale

Ladies' four button kid gloves, 50c.
Ladies' black cashmere gloves, 10c.
Figured sateens, 10c. yard.
Spool silk, 5c. the spool.
Marking cotton, 25c. a dozen.
Spool cotton, 200 yard spools, any make 30c. a dozen.

George was gazing dreamily at the dear girl's back hair. "Laura," he said, making a motion as if to adjust it, "do you know there is a lock-out?"

"No," she answered, "but I know there is going to be a strike."

And he got it on the ear.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Moneraka nde, Mahadambatenne, Mousskelie, Pooprassie, Haunagalla and Gigranella. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta, Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: **SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.**

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

During January

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered to customers by GEO. L. SIMPSON. Sewing Machines, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Graniteware, all at greatly reduced prices. By order of the Assignee.

How Big is a Dollar? $

You'll never know till you bring some here and see how much they will buy you at our removal sale. It is better to sell the goods off at a very low price than to move them and pay cartage, handling, etc.

SUITS from - - - $5 00
OVERCOATS from - - 6 85
UNDERWEAR at Cost

Golden Rule Clothing Store,
W. J. JEFFREE. Cor. Yates and Douglas.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

... ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER ...

Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

VEGETABLES THEIR DIET.

Girls That Examine Meat in the Big Packing Houses.

About a block from the classic portals of stock yards proper is a branch of animal industry more or less closely associated with the business of packing, says the Chicago Times. It is a sanitary measure known as pork inspection, and here the workers are all women with the exception of Dr. E. Balzer, the chief microscopist, and his assistant, R. Kochanowski.

There is a popular impression that some method of inspection is carried on, but probably few people in Chicago have seen the girls at work or know much about the actual method employed. They know that the law requires the examination of every bit of pork that is exported, and that Secretary Morton has made certain appointments, but the sight of a large room full of young women trying to hold one eye open while they look through the microscope with the other would be new.

The offices where the workings of this branch of the United States government are carried on are over the postoffice on Halsted street. The front room, with windows facing the south and west is devoted to the practical meat inspection. To the uninitiated, expecting to see a half-dozen or more freshly-butchered hogs swinging from a gibbet, the spectacle of fifty or more neat young women gingerly handling tiny bits of raw meat with pincers is, to say the least, disappointing. He is further made to understand that these microscopists have been appointed by Secretary Morton, and as such are little above average mortals. The long tables reach the full length of the room, and in the four rows there are about 60 young women. Each has her apportioned space; clean or mussy, as happens to be her manner of working. Each one is provided also with a microscope, a glass compressor, pincers, and tweezers, and the few other things in the way of water to clean her tools, cloths to dry them, etc. The meat is brought to this place in small tin boxes, each box or can containing three bits of meat about enough for a pet kitten's dinner. This meat is cut from the tenderloin, the diaphragm and the shoulder, the pieces in one box representing one hog. The ticket inside the box has its duplicate fastened upon the dead animal from which the specimens were taken.

Two thousand three hundred per day is the average number examined, each person being responsible for about 56.

It is somewhat like a school—this orderly array of diligent young women neither laughing or talking. With their heads bent forward little tortoise shell combs stand up aggressively and then the green shades obtrude themselves upon the attention. Finally the girls look up and you behold glasses on every pair of eyes.

"It is the light," Dr. Balzer explains. "The sun light is very bad; very glaring, and the young ladies, they look so long through the microscope—from 9 o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon. It is very bad for the eyes."

And the girls themselves? They say they like the work so long as they must work. The hours are not long, the salary is $50 per month, and it is not hard work. It is confining, it is monotonous, and some times, when the head aches, it is very trying to look steadily through the microscope. Then, too, when the heat is great, the smell of the meat is sickening.

"I am new here," said a pretty girl at the end of the row. "They have given me five boxes, and I am to make two examinations of each."

She took a tiny bit of each of the three pieces, cut it up finer than sausage with her tweezers, and then spread the preparation on the two little pieces of glass, which close together like a book and show the thin layer of pork between. This she placed under her microscope and looked for the little live trichina which is the cause of all this trouble.

"It is not hard to find," she explained. "See that little knit in there?" Down went a report to the effect that No. — was not what it should be, and the experiment was repeated, not, however, until the glass had been carefully cleaned and the traces of the meat removed.

"You may be sure we are all vegetarians, aren't we, girls," sang out one of the vivacious maidens as she lighted a gas burner. "We make tea for lunch in this little room," pointing to the can-cleaning apartment, and we have enough to eat, such as it is, but it is not meat."

When the work was started some three years only men were employed, later a few women were admitted, and now men are barred out, but the women do it all.

"We find them more efficient," said the chief inspector. "They are more careful, more certain. They are less restive under the close confinement and are satisfied with smaller remuneration than are young men."

"No ma'm," said the grocer, making a great clattering among the tins. "I have coffee pots and tea pots, but there isn't such a thing as a jack pot in the store."

"I'm so sorry," wailed the young wife; you see, we haven't been married long, and my husband's mother has always cooked for him, and when I heard him talking in his sleep about a jack pot I thought I'd get one, for he mentions it so often he must be used to it. Could you tell me what they cook in it?"

"Greens, ma'm," said the grocer, and he sent her to the tin store in the next block."

Now, young chap, said Blinks senior, as he led his youngster into the wood shed and prepared to give him a dressing, I'll teach you what is what.

No, pa, replied the incorrigible, you teach me which is switch.

Among the curios unearthed at Troy by Dr. Schliemann were several golden lamps dating from 900 B. C.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894.

ASSETS.

Sinking Funds.	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1873	$ 67,029 10
Water Works Amend Act, 1875	49,195 10
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877	11,581 50
Corporation By-law 1878	14,854 20
Public Lighting By-law, 1883	6,194 95
Drainage By-law, 1885	1,939 00
Water Works By-law, 1886	14,247 20
Streets and Bridge By-law, 1886	4,048 65
Johnson Street Sewer By-law, 1888	2,632 25
Water Works By-law 1888	1,759 35
Streets, Bridges and Cemeteries By-law 1889	4,981 60
Water Works $70,000 By-law, 1889	7,738 30
Water Works $60,000 By-law, 188	6,638 30
Pleasure Grounds By-law, 1889	2,763 70
Fire Department By-law, 1889	1,634 00
Flour Mills Bonus By-law, 1889	1,589 09
City Hall Addition By-law, 1890	3,985 04
Cemetery By-law, 1890	1,422 00
Cemetery By-law, 1890	11,328 75
Public Market Site By-law, 1890	1,699 40
Public Market Building By-law, 1890	2,076 69
Crematory By-law, 1890	893 07
Agricultural Association By-law, 1891	2,150 85
Loan City Victoria Act, 1892	11,613 35
Street Loan Bylaw, 1892	336 40
Surface Drains By-law, 1893	2,132 80
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	952 85
Electric Light By-law, law, 1894	18 10
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-law, 1894	57 30
Exhibition By-law, 1894	41 25
Sewerage By-law, 1894	164 95
	$237,701 09
Municipal Taxes and Fees Outstanding.	
Water Rents	$ 9,493 79
Cemetery Fees	48 75
Trades Licenses	1,027 50
Insurance Tax	600 00
Land and Improvement tax	68,910 66
Board of Health Special Fund	9,363 73
Market Rents	80 00
	$ 89,524 43
Bank of British North America.	
General Account	$ 3,500 44
Educational Loan Acct	1,231 93
Contract Deposit Acct	3,453 53
Board Health Fund	5,131 84
City Victoria Act	75 20
Surface Drains Account	731 55
Electric Lights, 1894	23,529 83
Sewerage, 1894	56,938 77
Exhibition Loan, 1894	38 91
Water Works, 1894	148,143 36
Gymnasium	5 65
	$ 242,789 98
B. C. Corporation, Ltd. (Crematory Loan)	10,000 99
J. Gosnell	59 98
Cash	1,097 75
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	1,468,476 76
	$2,049,650 98

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Loans.	
Water Works, 1873	$ 92,500 00
Water Works, 1875	50 000 00
Water Works, 1877	20,000 00
Corporation, 1878	20,000 00
Public Lighting, 1885	16,000 00
Drainage, 1885	5,000 00
Water Works, 1886	75,000 00
Streets and Bridges, 1886	50,000 00
Water Works, $70,000, 1889	70,000 00
Water Works, $60,000, 1889	60,000 00
Johnson st. Sewer, 1888	50,000 00
Water Works, 1888	20,000 00
Pleasure Grounds, 1889	25,000 00
Fire Department, '89	15,000 00
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery, 1889	45,000 00
Flour Mill Bonus 1889	10,000 00
City Hall Addition, 1890	35,000 00
Cemetery, 1890	12,500 00
Sewerage, 1890	300,000 00
Public Market Site, 1890	45,000 00
Public Market Building, 1890	55,000 00
Crematory, 1890	10,000 00
Agricultural Association, 1891	25,000 00
City Victoria Act, 1892	188,000 00
Street Loan, 1892	25,000 00
Surface Drains, 1893	125,000 00
Educational, 1893	85,000 00
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894	35,000 00
Exhibition, 1894	25,000 00
Sewerage, 1894	100,000 00
Electric Lighting, '94	55,000 00
Water Works, 1894	150,000 00
Deposits for Use of Streets	250 00
Contract Deposit Account	3,453 53
Pemberton Gymnasium	5 65
Water Works Current Account	170,806 30
Unpaid Interest	1,132 50
	$2,049,650 98

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.	
Cash on hand	$ 3,015 96
Bank of British North America—Balance 1st January, 1894	2,437 08
Land and Improvement tax	179,658 12
Water Rates and Rents	50,680 93
Trades Licenses	16,070 00
Liquor	18,095 00
Provincial Revenue Tax	12,351 00
Fire Insurance Companies Tax	9,975 00
Police Court Fines and Fees	4,463 25
Road Tax	3,430 00
Cemetery fees	2,935 75
Dog Tax	712 00
Pound Fees	699 35
Market Rents and Fees	3,034 80
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,124 38
Provincial Government Education Per capita grant	16,413 29
Provincial Government in Aid of Fire Department	500 00
Provincial Government Refund under Section 109 Municipal Act, 1892	2,200 76
Interest	2,916 33
Interest from Investment of Sinking Funds	8,232 40
	$342,935 91
Board of Health Fund—	
Balance on Hand January 1st, 1894	$18,513 44
Arrears	2,624 72
Refunds Re Darcy Island Leper Station	269 47
Interest on Above	435 85
	$ 21,843 48
	$364,779 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT.

Showing details of miscellaneous receipts:

Street lines and grades	$ 150 00
Pensions from inmates of "Home for the Aged"	156 19
Donations from Capt. Power for "Home for the Aged"	500 00
Corporation of Vancouver refund	38 69
Sale of catalogues "Library	18 00
Sale of hay and wood "Park"	104 00
Removal of building	10 00
Cash owing to J. H. Scolie, deceased for wages (buried at the expense of the city)	6 00
Corporation seal	2 00
Searching minutes	25
Refund from Sewerage Loan, 1894, for pipe	4,050 00
Drivers' licenses	14 00
Registration of vehicles	75 00
Plumbers' licenses	25
	$5,124 38

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

Summary.

I. City debt	$122,537 49
II. Municipal Council	5,030 00
III. Civic salaries	67,118 84
IV. City institutions (maintenance	37,560 62
V. Buildings and surveys	5,760 71
VI. Streets, bridges and sidewalks	29,893 99
VII. Miscellaneous expenditure	25,550 45
VIII. Education	44,936 62
IX. Board of Health	16,711 67
	$355,100 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1894 as brought to account in the treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1894.

I. City Debt—		
Interest on debentures	$75,212 50	
Guarantee of interest, Victoria & Sidney Ry	9,000 00	
Interest under annual Loan By-law, 1894	2,223 53	
		$ 86,446 43
Sinking fund	$27,553 48	
Interest from investment of sinking funds	8,232 40	
		$ 35,785 88
Brokerage and exchange		305 18
		$122,537 49
II. Municipal Council—		
The Mayor		$ 1,700 00
The Aldermen		3,330 00
		$ 5,030 00
III. Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's Office		$ 4,157 29
City Clerk's Office		2,880 00
Assessor's Office		2,475 00
Janitor		731 25
Temporary assistance, all departments		411 50
Waterworks		4,672 45
Public Works		7,267 19
Cemetery		1,016 20
Park		787 50
Police		21,987 86
Fire Department		13,120 50
Library		731 20
Pound		910 50
Home for Aged and Infirm		600 00
Public Market		900 00
Street lighting		4,470 40
		$ 67,118 84
IV. City Institutions (Maintenance)—		
Waterworks		$ 10,328 87
Cemetery		3,107 64
Pound		101 85
Park		1,501 76
Police		5,587 45
Fire Department		6,415 35
Library		420 40
Street Lighting		5,273 38
Home for Aged and Infirm		3,778 41
Public market		292 90
Sewerage		744 55
		$ 37,560 62

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.—Continued.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

V. Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall additions and repairs	$ 2,601 30	
Market property	469 67	
Fire Halls	874 57	
Electric Light Building	28 00	
Furniture	514 30	
Defining streets	498 25	
Naming streets	100 00	
Survey Elk Lake Watershed	674 82	
	$ 5,760 71	
VI. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
For all purposes	$ 29,893 99	
VII. Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
Election expenses	$ 775 15	
Advertising and printing	3,980 10	
Stationery	923 32	
Postage	280 00	
Telegrams and message service	87 50	
Telephone service	1,424 00	
Fuel and light	2,297 05	
Hacks and express	208 25	
Fire insurance	1,749 00	
Legal adviser's annual retaining fee	500 00	
Legal expenses	2,300 85	
Refunds	182 16	
Charitable Aid fund	2,163 87	
Commission on rev. collections	1,574 16	
Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital	2,000 00	
B. C. Agricultural Association	825 00	
Queen's Birthday Celebration	1,000 00	
Relief work	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous not detailed	2,589 43	
		$ 25,550 45
VIII. Education—		
Board of School Trustees	$ 11,025 62	
Teachers' salaries	33,911 00	
		$44,936 62
IX. Board of Health—		
Salaries	$ 2,788 69	
Garbage contract	8,393 00	
Darcy Island station for lepers	1,724 12	
Isolation hospital	1,791 92	
Morgue	779 95	
For all other purposes	1,236 99	
		$16,711 67

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Crematory By-Law.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$10,543 86	Paid interest on coupons	$ 1,000 00
Accrued interest	457 13	Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1894	$10,000 99
	$11,000 99		$11,000 99

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

Bonds sold	$6,000 00	Balance 31st December, 1893	$6,087 17
Premiums on same	150 00	Expenditure to do	46 98
Accrued interest	2 57	Balance on hand	75 28
Interest on debentures from 15th Dec., 1893, to 22d Feb., 1894	56 70		
	$6,209 27		$6,209 27

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$45,272 66	Expenditure to December 31, 1894	$44,624 53
Accrued interest	583 80	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894	1,231 93
	$45,856 46		$45,856 46

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Surface Drains By-Law, 1893.

1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand	$58,371 06	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$58,354 31
Accrued interest	714 80	Balance	731 55
	$59,085 86		$59,085 86

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICEORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894.

1894.			
Bonds sold	$55,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$32,029 36
Accrued interest	559 65	Balance	23,529 83
	$55,559 65		$55,559 65

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890.

1894.			
Jan. 1. To balance on hand	$ 90 20	Transfer to Sewerage acct, 1894	$ 92 70
Accrued interest	2 50		
	$ 92 70		$ 92 70

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$100,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 440 00
Accrued interest	980 70	Expenditure to Dec. 31st, 1894	43,094 93
Amount from Sewerage act. 1890	92 70	Balance on hand	56,938 77
	$101,073 40		$101,073 40

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$35,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 154 00
		Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	34,846 00
	$35,000 00		$35,000 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan Under Authority of the Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$25,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 110 00
		Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	24,851 09
		Balance on hand	38 91
	$25,000 00		$25,000 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under Authority of the Water Works Loan By-Law, 1894.

Amount of bonds sold	$150,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$ 4,700 89
Premium on bonds sold	2,340 00	Balance	148,143 36
Accrued interest	504 25		
	$152,844 25		$152,844 25

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Balance Sheet Broad Street Local Improvement, Dec. 31, 1894

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash, Bank of B. N. A.	$1,757 46	Loan	$10,788 00
Corporation of Victoria being excess of liabilities over assets	9,030 60		
	$10,788 00		$10,788 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892.

1894.			
Jan. 1. To balance	$1,450 65	Interest on debentures	$ 564 00
Accrued interest	68 28	Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1894	1,757 46
Assessments	802 87		
	$2,321 80		$2,321 80

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Pemberton Gymnasium Account.

To cash received from executors estate J. D. Pemberton	$3,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894	$3,015 80
Accrued interest	21 45	Balance	5 65
	$3,021 45		$3,021 45

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
City Hall, January 7th, 1895.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Sealers' Outfits a Specialty

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
...Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Wellington Chinaman Committed for an Unnatural Crime.

Nanaimo, Dec. 8.—Ah Sing, the Wellington Chinaman charged with sodomy, was brought before Magistrate Planta yesterday and given a preliminary hearing. The evidence was too disgusting to admit of publication. He was committed to the next court of competent jurisdiction, and the case will no doubt be sent to the assizes.

A couple of dogs have of late been committing wholesale depredations among the henroops of the city. They were traced on Saturday night, but cleverly evaded capture. One of the brutes is owned by Captain Sabiston.

The new weekly for Nanaimo will be issued in time to take part in the municipal election. Politically it will be devoted to the Liberal interests and in provincial matters it will be purely independent.

The changes to be made with respect to the daily train from Nanaimo to Victoria will be more satisfactory to the business men of Nanaimo, and it is presumed will be the means of increasing the trade with the capital.

The approaching poultry show promises to eclipse the one held last year. Mr. J. E. R. Taggart has canvassed the city thoroughly for subscriptions and has met with general success.

The citizens' ticket for the election next week appears to meet with the approbation of the voters. It is anticipated, however, that the contest for the civic chair will be keen and interesting

FREIGHT AND SHIPPING.

R. P. Rithet & Co.'s Report for the Month of December.

In their monthly freight and shipping report for December, R. P. Rithet & Company say: The year 1894 has brought with it many changes, some encouraging and some the reverse, and it may be truthfully said that few are sorry to see it close. As compared with the years immediately preceding, business generally has been dull and somewhat limited in extent; while the launching of new enterprises and the extension of those already in existence have been retarded by the depression which this province has shared in common with the rest of the world. Still, there is a distinct feeling that the worst is past, and this, with much quiet confidence in the future expressed in many diverse directions, would seem to give good cause for a belief that better times are in store.

Of our principal industries, the lumber trade has proved the least satisfactory, demand having been poor and the prices unremunerative during the entire period under review. The output of coal shows a slight increase on the previous year, but here again prices have been unsatisfactory. The salmon run was unusually late, and fickle when it did come. However, in the end, a handsome pack was put up, and were it not for the stagnation in the consuming markets, this industry might be said to have been successfully prosecuted. The sealskin catch was somewhat larger than last year's and was practically all shipped to London, where owing mainly to absence of demand a very low range of values was established at the November sales. The returns were deeply disappointing to sealers who, however, are meeting the crisis with no little spirit, and the outgoing fleet, although numerically as strong as before, will be worked with wholesome economy. It only remains to note, as of general interest, the steady extension of the fisheries of the province; and the vigorous opening up of our boundless resources in minerals—the precious metals and others—which has gone on in Kootenay, Cariboo and similar districts during the year.

THE SEALS.

Judge Swan's Opinion on American Sealing Laws and Regulations.

Port Townsend, Jan. 7.—The treasury department recently requested the collector of customs to transmit a compilation of Puget Sound sealing data to the secretary. It is to be used, it is supposed, in connection with the proposed settlement of Canadian sealers' claims. The report shows that during the last three years vessels hailing from Puget Sound have taken more than 17,000 skins. In 1894 sixteen or eighteen vessels were engaged in sealing, and the combined catches aggregated 5022 skins. Each season's catch shows an increase over the preceding year and indicates that the industry is growing, though somewhat slowly. The Indians at Neah bay have caught large numbers of the animals, and their proficiency appears to have increased each year.

Judge James G. Swan, a representative of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., who is probably the best authority on sealing matters on the Pacific coast, says:

"I consider our laws regarding fur seals as a monumental humbug system, inaugurated solely for the benefit of the Alaska Commercial company and their ancestors, the present lessees of the Pribyloff islands, and not for the general good. It is true that the government derives a rent from the lessees of these islands, but when we look at the expense of maintaining a fleet of armed vessels as a police patrol in Behring sea and the expense of litigation and the sum of money to be paid to Canadian vessels for unlawful seizure, all the vaunted benefits of the lease of the Pribyloff islands dwindles into insignificance, and the credit side of the government ledger presents but a sorry sight. We are told that the seals are decreasing in number and soon will be exterminated, as they were said to be at Cape Horn, and the facts are cited as parallel cases. The seals were driven from Cape Horn islands by the greed of the hunters, as they are being driven from Pribyloff islands by the actions of the company themselves, but the fur seals have not been exterminated at Cape Horn, nor will they be exterminated when the last one leaves the Pribyloff islands, for they will simply go to some other place. The Cape Horn fur seals have multiplied in incredibly numbers on the South Shetland islands, and the Pribyloff island seals are returing to the Copper islands and the Japan coast. They will not be extinguished, notwithstanding the howls of the fur dealers of San Francisco, but they will surely be driven from the Pribyloff islands. The laws should be altered or amended so that the public, and not a powerful monopoly, will be benefited. I believe that the same men who are protected on the Atlantic as fishermen should be protected on the Pacific, and not branded as pirates and poachers."

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Result of the Mayoralty Contests in Ontario Cities and Towns.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The following are the results of the mayoralty elections in Ontario: Brockville, J. Cuthbert, large majority; London, J. W. Little; Carleton Place, D. Cram; Parry Sound, Dr. T. S. Walton; Perth, J. M. Rogers; Niagara, H. Paffard; Toronto Junction, J. Bond; Whitby, J. Rutledge; Orangeville, W. S. Baillie, acclamation; Brougham, Col. Urquhart; Stayner, W. B. Sanders; Uxbridge, J. B. Gould; Thorold, A. McLenchy; Welland, Dr. S. H. Glasgow; Milton, J. H. McCollon; Berlin, Dr. Hibner; Niagara Falls, G. H. Hanan; Barrie, J. M. Bothwell; Picton, John Laird; Lindsay, H. Walters; Peterboro, J. Kendry; Cobourg, R. Wilson; Port Hope, H. A. Ward; Gravenhurst, Crinkle; Oakville, C. C. Mariatt; Midland, J. Boxhorrel; Brampton, E. G. Runions; Trenton, M. B. Morrison; Napanee, C. Stevens; North Bay, J. R. Carruthers, M. D.; Mount Forest, W. Colclough; Listowel, A. W. Featherstone; Ottawa, Ex-Ald. Borthwick elected mayor by 93 majority over Ald. Cluff; Kingston, Ald. Wright (Conservative), elected mayor over Ald. Carson (Liberal), by 128 votes. Council composed of 11 Conservatives and 10 Liberals; Galt, Dr. Wardon; Mitchell, I. Ord; Stratford, W. Davidson; Walkerton, Hugh Bers; Bracebridge, A. Hunt; Tilsonburg, W. F. Wilkin; St. Thomas, W. E. Isard; Simcoe, T. P. Atkinson; Sarnia, W. J. Proctor; Palmerston, A. Stewart; Prescott, Joseph Steele; Forest, J. Pickering; Goderich, John Buller; Dundas, W. E. Knowles; Guelph, J. A. Dampney; Kincardine, John Tolmie; Chatham, Mason Campbell; Windsor, W. D. Mason; St. Catharines, Rykert; Orilla, R. J. Sanderson; Collingwood, R. Callary; Port Arthur, George T. Marks; Fort William, John McKellar; Rat Portage, Barnes.

THE SIOUX MYTHOLOGY.

Works of the Great Mystery—An Interesting Study.

Before the advent of the white man these people believed that the earth was flat, with a circular form, and was suspended in a dark space, and sheltered by the heaven or sky in the shape of a hollow hemisphere. The sun was regarded as the father and the earth as the mother of all things that live and grow, but as they had been married a long time and had become the parents of many generations, they were called the great-grandparents. As far as I can judge, the moon seemed to be their servant; at least, she was required to watch, together with her brothers, the stars, over the sleeping universe, while the sun came down to rest with his family. In the thunder bird they believed God had a warrior who presided over the powerful elements—the storm and the fearful cyclone. This symbolic creature is depicted as an impatient and wrathy god of war, at whose appearance even the ever smiling grandfather, the sun, hides his face. In the realms of water the whale is the symbolized chief of the finny tribes. In every great lake the Sioux imagines a huge fish as the ruler of its waters.

Yet none of these possess the power of speech. The Great Mystery had shown them some truths denied to man, but he did not trust them fully, therefore he made them dumb. They can only show to man some supernatural things by signs or in dreams, as, for instance, to foretell the future events or to explain the use of certain powerful remedies. The savage holds that the key of heaven is vested in the visible phenomena of the universe. All creatures save man are assigned to a peculiar paradise, in which there is forbidden fruit, namely, the apple of speech and reasoning. Hence the animals and inanimate things are exempted from sin. Thus it is that rocks, trees and rivers are surrounded with an atmosphere of grandeur, beauty and mystery. Nature is the interpreter of the Great Mytery, and through her man is convinced of truth.—Popular Science Monthly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

A FIERCE SNAKE FIGHT.

Graphic Account of a Death Struggle Between Two Saurians.

"I was resting near one of the lagoons in South Florida one day about noon, after a morning spent in hunting. It was a clear, beautiful day, and after finishing a light luncheon I had my attention attracted by a slight movement in the underbrush about ten feet back of me. I started a little upon seeing an enormous diamond back rattlesnake stretched out in the sun. It had evidently been sleeping, and was just waking up from its slumbers. For this reason it had not announced its presence before by rattling. I wanted a good skin of a fine specimen, and picked up my gun to shoot it, but before I could shoot the appearance of another snake, a large blacksnake this time, made me hesitate. The rattler suddenly raised its head and immediately began to coil and rattle. The blacksnake stopped in its journey and looked savagely at the rattler, as if measuring it strength. The two reptiles were angry, and their head like eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire.

"For nearly a minute the two remained in this attitude, the rattler coiled ready to strike and the blacksnake quivering with suppressed emotion as it moved its head from side to side. Then the challenge seemed to be accepted and the blacksnake suddenly darted in a curve towards the rattler, but the curve did not bring the long trailing body within reach of the deadly fangs. With rapid motions the blacksnake began to move round the coiled rattler in various sized circles, now narrowing them and now broadening them. The rattler twisted its body to keep its eyes upon the enemy, striking now and then as the curves brought the black reptile close to it. But the blacksnake was quick in its movements. Round and round it flew until its body seemed to lengthen out into one circle of black. It made me dizzy to watch the reptile, and the rattler's head seemed to sway uneasily as if affected in the same way by the strange evolutions of its adversary. The strikes of the rattler became more frequent, desperate and less accurate, and once or twice it nearly lost its balance after a vicious dive.

"But the blacksnake never once changed its tactics. Swifter and swifter its lithe body seemed to move, until the rattler was unable to follow it with any degree of accuracy. Then suddenly, without warning, there was a change. The black circle suddenly curved sharply towards the centre. The blacksnake had made a dive at its dizzy adversary, and when the two struggled together in a heap a moment later I could see that the blacksnake had the rattler by the throat in such a way that the poisonous fangs were useless. In this position the two twisted and squirmed around on the ground until finally the lithe blacksnake had wrapped its body around the thick one of its adversary. Tighter and tighter the coils were drawn, while the jaws seemed to be locked eternally into the throat of the rattler. For nearly ten minutes they rolled around in this way, and then the struggles grew weaker, until the rattler stretched out as if dead. The conqueror, however, did not loosen its hold on the throat until the body was quiet except for the wriggling of the tip of the tail. Then it let go, and after circling around the dead body several times it slunk away into the swamp.—New York Tribune.

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; its regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Chesney—Women would never be able to vote seriously.

Radbourn—Why not?

Chesney—Because they would want to go round and get samples of the candidates before making up their minds.—Brooklyn Life.

Little Girls—Does your mother talk much about woman's rights?

Little boy—No, she jus' has 'em without any talkin'.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election as Alderman for the above ward for the ensuing year.
WM. HUMPHREY.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
I offer myself again as a candidate for re-election as Alderman for the above Ward and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.
j5-1d LOUIS VIGELIUS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I offer myself for Alderman for Central Ward. Your vote and influence are respectfully requested. Should you elect me, I will faithfully discharge the duties of the responsible position and do my utmost to guard your interests.
DR. RICHARD MORRISON.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I respectfully offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests at the forthcoming election as Alderman, and solicit your votes and influence. If elected I will do the best I possibly can to forward the best interests of the city.
CHAS. WILLIAMS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for Alderman, and if elected I shall strive hard to further the best interests of the city.
j8 S. T. STYLES.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
At the request of many electors I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the coming election. Having been in business for a number of years I fancy that I am well known to you all, and if elected will try and do my best for this ward and the city generally. I am in favor of paving the principal streets, and of a permanent roadway in place of the present bridge. A new steam fire engine is much needed, and it will be my first step to procure an appropriation for the same and to redistribute the apparatus as the chief may direct. The streets in the business parts should be thoroughly cleaned before business hours. In my opinion the city engineer is perfectly competent to construct first-class filter beds to our water works and to advise the council on all matters in connection with those works and others pertaining to his office. I promise that if elected I will assist all measures that will promote the best interests of our city. I am, yours respectfully,
JOHN PARTRIDGE,
Lansdowne House.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
In compliance with the wishes of a large number of electors, I offer myself as a candidate at the municipal election and solicit your votes and influence. Your obedient servant,
JOHN JARDINE.

To the Electors of South Ward.

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the coming Municipal Election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.
WILLIAM WILSON, Ex-Ald.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election as Alderman and solicit your votes and influence.
BEDLEY CHAPMAN.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I beg respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for election as Alderman for the South Ward in the coming election. Having had previous experience in the Council, and being in a position to devote considerable time to civic affairs, if elected, I will use my utmost endeavors to further the best interests of the South Ward and the city generally.
JOHN HALL.
James Bay, Jan. 1st, 1895. j2

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

ELECTION CARDS.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of a number of voters I beg to offer myself for re-election to the office of Mayor at the Municipal Elections for the ensuing year and most respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

I beg to remain your most obedient servant,
JNO. TEAGUE.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
In answer to a numerously signed requisition, I am a candidate for Alderman of the North Ward and if elected will exert myself to secure pure, economical, efficient and just government under and by popular forms, and pledge myself to resist at all times any attempt to curtail the rights of the whole people to self government.
JOHN MACMILLAN.
Victoria January 7th, 1895.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
At the request of electors I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman at the coming election.
BEAUMONT BOGGS.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I again offer myself as a candidate for Alderman to the above ward at the forthcoming election.
W. J. DWYER.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I am a candidate for a seat at the Aldermanic Board at the coming municipal election.
d29-tf EDWARD A. LEWIS.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the coming Municipal election and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.
j2 M. HUMBER.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
At the request of a number of ratepayers I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming municipal election and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.
Yours etc.,
WM. ALLEN.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
While making my bow and wishing you all a happy New Year, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for your suffrage at the coming election for alderman. Believing as I do that a personal canvas is wrong and to a large extent a violation of the secrecy of the ballot, I shall carry into practice what I believe to be right in the matter. I shall endeavor to express myself as clearly as possible on municipal matters at the different ward meetings, and if elected will serve you faithfully to the best of my ability. Soliciting your votes and influence, I remain, ladies and gentlemen, yours faithfully,
d28-tf J. C. BLACKETT.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
Having been requested by a large number of ratepayers to offer myself as a candidate at the coming municipal election, I respectfully ask your votes and influence.
j8 A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I have been requested to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the above ward. I have no axe to grind, and if elected will transact your business as conscientiously as I would my own.
Jan. 8-td H. E. LEVY.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
At the request of numerous ratepayers in North ward I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming election. Having already served two terms in the city council, thereby gaining valuable experience, I am confident I would be able to do justice to the ward and to the city as a whole. I therefore respectfully solicit your influence and support.
EDWARD BRAGG.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
Having been numerously requested to run for Alderman for North Ward, I respectfully ask your vote and influence. It will be my earnest endeavor, if elected, to advance in every way in my power the best interests of Victoria.
FRED W. WELDON.

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the above ward for the ensuing year.
W. G. CAMERON.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE OAR.

WHAT SEATTLE IS DOING.

As soon as the weather permits, interest in boating will be revived and the Seattle Athletic club has every prospect of winning the championship this summer, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. The new shell ordered from the east should arrive by the opening of spring and then a junior crew will be trained for the summer regatta.

It is expected that the senior crew will go to Victoria on the Queen's birthday, May 24, to compete with the British Columbia crews. Its make-up will not be definitely known for some time to come, but will probably differ but little from that of last summer.

CENTRE WARD.

To the Editor—Through your columns I should like to address the following to the electors of the centre ward.

Although a resident of your city for many years and personally unknown to quite a number of the ratepayers of our ward, I therefore take this means of acquainting you with my ideas relative to the carrying into effect the many reforms that I deem are essential for the welfare of our city.

I cannot approve the vaporings of any visionary schemes, but deem that sound practical legislation, effectively carried out, is of more moment than theoretical imaginings.

We have viewed with dismay the broken promises of past representatives, not broken, I am sure, through desire, but through a lack of knowledge as to how to practically carry out your desires and their own views.

I feel sure that I voice your sentiments when I remember the wanton waste of our funds in a vain endeavor to secure a system of water works, how year after year large expenditures have been made in an endeavor to rectify past errors.

Our sewerage system is another matter that shows the utter incompetency that has been displayed in the management of our civic affairs. How much better and more satisfactory would it have been could a proper system have been carried out under a proper management and by day's labor, thus affording our unemployed laborers the benefits of their own taxes, instead of allowing some imported contractor the benefits of our expenditures.

The fact that our provincial government are endeavoring to secure control of our municipal affairs for their own aggrandizement is a matter of much vital importance and I cannot refrain from recording my emphatic opposition to our affairs being taken from our own hands and placed in the hands of—mayhap—unscrupulous politicians, yet as this question will undoubtedly come before us for our condemnation I will refrain from further comment upon it.

From the fact that such incompetency has existed throughout the head it necessary follows that the same pervades our entire system. I would, therefore, sugest, although as a matter for future consideration, that as many and flagrant abuses exist throughout the municipal affairs of New York, Chicago and other cities, it might behoove us to throw the searchlight of investigation over our own affairs. In fact, I might here suggest that our worthy premier, who has a penchant for the appointment of investigation committees, should take this matter under advisement as a policy of the present government.

With these few remarks of introduction of my principles of which more anon, I would ask the ratepayers for their suffrage, and if elected will insist upon a platform with the economical administration of our affairs conducted on business principles as its principal plank.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

AUTOCRAT AS ANATOMIST.

An Old-Time Student Tells of Holmes as Demonstrator.

Though of the very highest standing in his profession, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' service to cause of medicine and surgery have been forgotten in the brighter fame he won as poet and humorist. An old-time student of his describes in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine how the 'Autocrat" appeared with scalpel in hand beside a grewsome cadaver and confronting a turbulent mob of medical students.

"It nears 1 o'clock, and the close work in the demonstrator's room in the old medical school in North Grove street becomes even more hurried and eager as the lecture hour in anatomy approaches. Four hours of busy dissection have unveiled a portion of the human frame, insensate and stark, on the demonstrating table. Muscles, nerves, blood vessels unfold themselves in varying harmony, if seeming disorder, and the 'subject' is nearly ready to illustrate the lecture. In the corner, the live rattle snake curled up in a glass jar, strikes his head against his prison with sullen plunges as the room grows warmer. The reptile, the property of the autocrat, is kept to study its habits, and to illustrate the new tale of "Elsie Venner." The room is thick with tobacco smoke. The winter light, snowy and dull, enters through one tall window, bare of curtain, and falls upon a lead floor. The surroundings are singularly barren of ornament or beauty, and there is naught to inspire the intellect or the imagination, except the marvelous mechanism of the poor, dead body, which lies dissected before us, like some complex and delicate machinery we seek to know.

"To such a scene enters the poet, the writer, the wit, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Few readers of his works could dream of him as here, in this charnel house, in the presence of death. The very long steep and single flight of stairs leading up from the street below resounds with a double and labored tread, the door opens, and a small, gentle and smiling man appears, supported by the janitor, who has often been called upon to help him up the stairs. Entering, and giving a breathless greeting, he sinks upon a stool and strives to recover his asthmatic breath. The hereditary victim of this disorder replies to the assertion of his demonstrator, 'You have slept out of town, sir.' 'Yes, as usual; cold, best bedroom.' For at this period of his life Dr. Holmes' popularity as a lyceum lecturer was at its height. His writings had not become lucrative, and he was fain to eke out the meager pay of a professor of anatomy with the fees of a public lecture in the towns and villages of New England.

"Anon recovering, he brightens up and asks, 'What have you for to-day?' and plunges, knife in hand, into the 'deptns of his subject'—a joke he might have uttered. Time flies, and a boisterous crowd of turbulent Bob Sawyers pours through the hall of his lecture room and begins a rhythmical stamping—one, two, three—and a shout and pounding on his lecture room doors. A rush takes place; some collapse, some are thrown headlong, and 300 raw students precipitate themselves into a bare and comfortless amphitheatre. Meanwhile the professor has been running about, now as nimble as a cat, selecting plates, rummaging the dusty museum for specimens, arranging microscopes and displaying bones. The subject is carried in on a board—no automatic appliances, no wheels with pneumatic tires, no elevators, no dumb waiters in those days. The cadaver is decorasly disposed on a revolving table in the small arena and is always covered at first from curious eyes by a clean white sheet. Respect for poor humanity and admiration for God's divinest work is the first lesson and the uppermost in the poet lecturer's mind. He enters, and is greeted with a mighty shout and stamp of applause. Then silence, and there begins a charming hour of description, analysis, simile, anecdote, harmless pun, which clothes the dry bones with poetic imagery, enlivens a hard and fatiguing day with humor, and brightens to the tired listener the details of a difficult, though interesting study.

"As a lecturer, he was accurate, punctual, precise, unvarying in patience over detail, and though not an original anatomist in the sense of a discoverer, yet a most exact descriptive lecturer, while the wealth of illustration, comparison, simile he used was unequaled. Hence his charm. You received information and you were amused at the same time. He was always simple and rudimentary in his instruction. His flights of fancy never shot over his hearers' heads. 'Iteration and reiteration' was his favorite motto in teaching. 'These gentlemen,' he said on one occasion, pointing out the lower portion of the pelvic bones, are the tuberosities of the ischia, on which man was designed to sit and survey the works of creation.'

"But if witty, he could also be serious and pathetic, and he possessed the high power of holding and controlling his rough auditors. In those days academic manners were rude and even the botanist, Gray, was forced to suspend a lecture because of the peashooters used by the students. On one occasion Dr. Holmes found his lecture room literally covered with spitballs, which had been thrown during the preceding hour at Prof. Jackson and his odorous pathological specimens. He had them all carefully collected in a bowl, which they nearly filled, and this was covered with a clean white napkin and placed beside the cadaver. Entering the lecture arena he said that he had first a new specimen to show them, and, raising the napkin disclosed the offensive missiles. A shriek of laughter followed. Then taking the matter seriously in hand, he delivered a touching address, saying: 'It is not at Dr. Jackson you aim these spitballs, but at the museum and at pathology, at which he toils away his life, collecting facts by which you and your children may live. It is not at me you direct them, but against knowledge, against science, against all civilized progress,' etc. In a few moments he had brought his audience to shame, to silence, and to respect."

Gas from bitumen was first made at the Woolwich arsenal in 1868.

In many parts of the West Indies the oil of sharks is used in the lamps.

An excellent quality of illuminating gas has been made from peat.

A ton of good coal is said to yield about 8000 feet of purified gas.

Hundreds of patents have been issued to inventors of water gas.

The Wax Chandlers' company, of London, was incorporated in 1483.

Ten gas companies had in 1865 a monopoly of the lighting of Paris.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

FACTS ABOUT MUSK.

The Source of the Scent and Method of Procuring It.

Although pure musk is not usually relished by the delicate olfactories of persons with cultivated sensibilities, there is no odor so extensively used in the compounding of perfumes. It is obtained from the musk deer, which inhabits the mountain ranges of Thibet.

This animal is smaller than the deer of this country, being about the size of a cat. It is of a dark gray color and has no horns. The odor for which it is valuable is a fluid secretion in a sac in the under side of its body.

This is exposed to the air, and when dry is sent to the market. When first obtained it is about the consistency of honey, and has a bitter, pungent taste. It is used as a medicine, but has more value as a perfume. On account of the persistency with which musk retains its odor, it is used as a ground work for other perfumes, which are more volatile. It is said that a single grain of musk will perfume a room for twenty years.

So strong is it that it has been estimated that 3000 parts of a substance, in itself devoid of odor, will become permeated with scent with one part of musk. It is in consequence very valuable, and as it is difficult to procure on account of the almost inaccessible haunts of the musk deer, it is quite expensive, being worth about $25 an ounce. Chemists have long endeavored to procure an artificial musk, but they have not as yet been successful.

In Greenland the "candle-fish" is used as a lamp. It is about six inches long and burns for about 15 minutes.

PERSONAL.

F. L. Stinson, of Seattle, is in the city.

James Ramsay, Vancouver, is at the Wilson.

George Wilby returned this morning from Seattle.

K. J. O. Thompson, Calgary, is a guest at the Victoria.

F. B. Cooper and wife returned home to Portland last night.

Jas. Leck, H. C. Leck, Minneapolis, are staying at the Victoria.

A. J. McCall and C. Warwick, Westminster, are registered at the Victoria.

C. G. Austin, the Puget Sound wheat merchant, returned home to Seattle last night.

Capt. F. W. Garter, of the Northern Pacific, is here to meet the steamship Tacoma.

C. F. L. Smith, city passenger agent of the Northern Pacific in Tacoma, is in the city.

Thomas Shotbolt, J.P., has been confined to the house for the past two weeks with a sprained ankle.

Dr. McGuigan, Dr. J. M. Lefevre, Vancouver; and Dr. DeWolf Smith, Westminster, are registered at the Driard.

Chas. Grigg, formerly clerk at the Driard and now knight of the road, is in the city travelling for an eastern firm.

A. T. Pritchard and G. H. Pritchard, of Tacoma, are here to meet the steamship Tacoma. They are guests at the Dallas.

BIRTH.

EMERY—On the 8th instant, the wife of Joseph H. Emery, of a son.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J James, Mrs M Young, F L Stinson, Thos O'Brien, Geo Wilby, T R Scott, C H White, J J Keene.

CONSIGNEES

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J H Todd & Son, Valo & Brooks.

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

The undersigned will be a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and shall be glad to receive the votes of all those who may think him worthy of their support.

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Having been requested by a large number of voters to offer myself as a candidate at the coming election for the Board of Aldermen, I respectfully ask the favor of your votes and interest.

Should you do me the honor to elect me as one of your representatives, it will be my endeavor

To do all the good I can,
In all the ways I can,
To all the people I can.
Yours obediently,

D. McNAUGHTON.

Liberal Association

The Victoria Liberal Association will meet at Philharmonic Hall on Friday evening, January 11th, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance of members is requested.

J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary.

Victoria, Jan. 9, 1895.

AUCTION

AUSTRALIAN FURS.

ROBES, RUGS, MATS, &c.

Saturday, January 12th,

At 2 and 7 p.m.

To Close Consignments.

I have been instructed to sell AT THE STANLEY HOUSE, GOVERNMENT ST., NEXT DOOR TO ERSKINE & WALL'S GROCERY, a fine lot of Australian Furs, consisting of Opossum, Bear, Wallaby and Kangaroo Rugs; a large assortment of Hearth Rugs and Mats in Bear and Kangaroo, Wallaby, and other Skins; Fur Slippers, Foot Muffs, Bags, Specimen Skins, Boomerangs, Emu Eggs, ladies' fur reticules, etc.

Do not fail to inspect these beautiful productions of Australia before the sale.

These goods must be sold to close consignment by next Australian steamer.

jan9 G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

A Consignment of **Brass Kettles** and Stands received to-day will be cleared out at cost.

DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Jewelers,
59 Government St.

The Joyous Christmas Season

Is here and as usual we have everything the best with which to celebrate it.

Delicious LAYER RAISINS, DATES, FIGS, etc., for table use.

FRENCH CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

CHRISTMAS CHEER—The best WINES AND LIQUORS.

Leave your orders early for a turkey or goose.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.)

No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	No. 3 Mixed.
		Ar. 2.00
	Victoria	1.45
	Russell's	1.43
	Esquimalt	1.38
	Stewart's	1.33
	Parson's Brgs.	1.28
	Langford	1.23
	Goldstream	11.55
	Goldstream Siding	11.50
	Shawnigan Lake	10.55
	Cobble Hill	10.30
	McPherson's	10.05
	Kokaiah	9.55
	Duncan's	9.50
	Somenos	9.39
	Chemainus	9.18
	Oyster Bay Siding	9.00
	Oyster Bay	8.51
	Nanaimo	8.20
	Wellington	8.00 A.M.

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.)

No. 2 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	No. 4 Mixed.
		Lv. 3.00
	Wellington	3.05
	Nanaimo	3.25
	Oyster Bay	3.44
	Oyster Bay Siding	3.52
	Chemainus	4.14
	Somenos	4.35
	Duncan's	4.45
	Kokaiah	4.50
	McPherson's	5.05
	Cobble Hill	5.30
	Shawnigan Lake	5.55
	Goldstream	6.50
	Goldstream Siding	6.55
	Langford	7.00
	Parson's Brgs.	7.05
	Stewart's	7.10
	Esquimalt	7.15
	Russell's	7.18
	Victoria	7.20
		Ar. 8.00 P.M.

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA - - - JAN. 13.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Mr. Thomas Keene

The Eminent Shakespearan Tragedian
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Friday & Saturday, Jan. 11 & 12

AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FRIDAY EVENING, - - - HAMLET
SATURDAY MATINEE, Romeo and Juliet
SATURDAY EVENING, - RICHARD III

Supported by a company of established reputation. With new and brilliant costumes and a perfection of stage details.

PRICES:—Night, $1.50 and $1.00; Gallery, 50 cents. Matinee: $1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents.

Sale of seats opens To-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock at Jamieson's.

Victoria Poultry AND DOG SHOW.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January, 29, 30 and 31st.

For catalogue and entry forms address W. C. CHAMBERS, Sec., Victoria.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by J. Marymont, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the premises 152 GOVERNMENT STREET,

On Wednesday, January 16th, 1895

at 11 o'clock a.m., his entire stock of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Cent's Furnishing Goods, Valises, Safe, Showcase, Store Fixtures, Counters

ETC., ETC.

Terms at Sale. JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Laurentian	Jan. 15
Allan Line, Sardinian	Feb. 2
Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Jan 26
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	Jan. 12
Cunard Line, Umbria	Jan. 19
American Line, Paris	Jan. 16
American Line, Chester	Jan. 30
White Star Line, Tuetonic	Jan. 16
White Star Line, Britanic	Jan. 23
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	Jan. 15
North Ger. Lloyd, Rhein	Jan. 29
Red Star Line, Noordland	Jan. 16
Red Star Line, Waesland	Jan. 23

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $28. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.